

BRITAIN OPPOSED
TO SYNDICATING
OF NEWSPAPERS

Motion to That Effect Is
Passed in the House
of Commons

RESOLUTION ADOPTED
WITHOUT DIVISION

Purity of the Press Is De-
scribed as Important as
Purity of the Pulpit

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—"Press syndication is
crushing out the real journalism of
England," declared H. C. Charlton,
Labor member for Leeds, in the
House of Commons, seconding a mo-
tion of John J. Tinker, Labor mem-
ber for Leigh, that the methods of
certain big newspaper publishers
were "contrary to the public inter-
est." The motion was not opposed by
the Government and was adopted
without a division, Parliament thus
recording its opinion that "the main-
tenance of independent organs for
the dissemination of news is vital to
the preservation of the standard of
public life."

Many facts relating to the growing
menace to democratic governments
of a money-controlled press were
brought out in the debate. "We used
to be noted in England," said Mr.
Charlton, "for the free and sturdy
independence of our press, but now
the great magnates who had found
journalism a profession were turn-
ing it into a branch of commerce."

Subsidiary News
Under the present tendency he
could imagine syndicates in London
having huge interests in oil, coal and
other things disseminating articles
to their economic interests calling
it news and it would be subsidized
under the present telegraph charges
by the state.

Mr. Tinker said that ever since
1870, after the passing of the Educa-
tion Act, they found attempts were
made to get hold of the press. When
Andrew Carnegie threatened to buy
up British newspapers he was op-
posed by Lord Northcliffe, who ex-
pressed the objection, not to cap-
turing the newspapers but to cap-
turing the minds of the people. He
said that the syndicates were trying
to control the press, and that the
public was being deceived by the
successful provincial papers.

In one instance £5,000,000 was of-
fered and represented more than the
property was actually worth. Then
they approached the period of the
"Red Five."

Dr. James Gardner, Director of
Education, Leeds, said it meant that
instead of locally-controlled news-
papers, native to the city, there
would be a ring of syndicates con-
trolling their information from London.
What was the object of the syndi-
cate trying to get control? he asked.

Lord Northcliffe's Words
Lord Northcliffe had said that
"some provincial newspapers were
maintained for the purpose of the
political and social advancement" of
their owners. There was nothing
wrong in that but the danger of the
combined control of many papers
was the control of public opinion by
the power wielded by capital.

The late Lord Rhonda, he contin-
ued, made the very frank statement
that "a newspaper in London was a
source of political power and I am
prepared to spend money upon it."

Henry Snell, Labor, Woolwich, said
that the purity of the press was as
important as the purity of the pulpit.
Our fathers, he said, had a great
struggle to remove the barriers
against the freedom of the press.
Now he felt a new danger was de-
veloping to the spiritual life of the
community.

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"Museum of Voices" Is Unique
Collection of Tongues in Paris

Samples of Speech and Song of Eminent People
and Fragments of Languages and Dialects Are
Kept in Sorbonne's "Speech Archives"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—So important has the work
of the Phonetics Institute of the Sor-
bonne become that an entire build-
ing is shortly to be placed at its
disposal. It will be used not only for
the new courses to be given, but also
to house the rapidly expanding
Museum of Voices, known in French
as "Les Archives de la Parole."
The institute has two functions:
the one to teach correctly the spoken
language of the French; the other to
record on phonograph discs the
tongues of all known peoples in the
world and also the speech of dis-
tinguished men and women. As re-
gards the former purpose, Hubert
Pernot, the director, has just an-
nounced extension of the classes to
take care of the several hundred
foreign students studying French. The
value of this work, which is a part
of the regular activities of the Uni-
versity, is also recognized by the City
of Paris, which contributes to the
support of the lectures.

Started by Pathé
The museum was started originally
in 1912 through the generosity of
Emile Pathé, inventor of the Pathé
phonograph, and it is understood he
is largely instrumental in making the
present growth of this unique mu-
seum possible. His equipment is
used in the work of recording the dif-
ferent tongues and dialects and
voices of outstanding individuals.
It is for historical purposes that

INQUIRY INTO
ARMS EPISODE
MOVES SLOWLY

Experts Not Yet Appointed
to Study Hungarian Gun-
Running Incident

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Slowly the committee of
three appointed by the League Coun-
cil to inquire into the Hungarian
gun-running affair is pursuing its
task in Paris, and it would seem to
justify the skepticism expressed in
many quarters that nothing would
result from the inquiry. Experts
who were to have gone to study cer-
tain aspects of the case on the spot
have still to be nominated.

The committee has met here, and
there has been some correspondence
with the League Council. The com-
mittee is expected to meet again toward
the middle of this month. It is then
that the experts will be appointed and
their mission defined. So that some
real inquiry will be given them.
The discovery which was made on Jan. 1,
it is obvious that such military
control cannot be regarded seriously.

The French are drawing lessons
from this episode. Long ago con-
traband was sold and the traces cov-
ered up.

The Dutch minister, who heads the
committee, is still writing to the
Secretary-General of the League.
He desires two gun experts and two
legal experts to be nominated.
This matter has been referred to the
permanent consultative military
commission. The subject is under
consideration.

It is anticipated that eventually
British and Swedish military experts
will be designated. Then the transi-
tion is also deliberating, and it
is expected that it will pronounce
for Dutch and Swiss railway experts.
Then it will be for the Paris com-
mittee to accept them and give them
instructions. They will proceed to
Hungary. Eventually they will fur-
nish a report to the three members
of the committee. Then the three can
discuss the affair committed to their
charge and finally will give their
views to the Council subsequently
to reach a decision.

It is almost needless to say that
this procedure in what was originally
a simple incident that could have
been very easily handled by a single day pro-
cedure in the methods adopted.

Town Will Be Made
Safe for Children

No Back Yards or Playing in
Streets, as Parks Will Do
for Both of These

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Louis Brown,
low, who as city manager here sub-
stituted business management of mu-
nicipal affairs for political methods,
is beginning to build a model town at
Radburn, N. J., designed so that chil-
dren will be safe from motorcars.
It will consist of a series of "super
blocks." Each will consist of a T-
shaped park surrounded by 17 ordi-
nary blocks. There will be no back
yards, for the space usually given to
back yards will be combined in an in-
terior park. The garages will be at
the "front" of the house. Arterial
traffic will run between and around
the "super blocks."
There will be no playing in the
streets at the "front" of the houses,
because the children's playgrounds
will be in the block parks and in the
middle large "super block." The
school will be in the "super block"
and children can reach it by walks
which will lead from their "back
yard" park into the central park.

UNDERSTANDING
CALLED AID FOR
DIFFERENCES

Schools Urged to Teach
Variance of Opinions as
Being Problems

statements, writers, artists and actors
are invited to come and take their
place before a green horn and speak.
What they say is taken off on a large
brown roll. This is sent to the Pathé
factory and turned into a disc for the
files of the institute. Among the
6000 discs are the strange tongues
of the Hottentot, Arab, Icelandic,
Hindoo, and many others. Here, too,
thanks to a former head of the insti-
tute and present dean of the Faculty
of Letters, Ferdinand Brunot, are
kept records of the patois in the
various districts of France. Singers
also have left here the popular songs
of different countries.

Novel Method of Training

Another useful feature of the
recording laboratory is that singers
and speakers may come here and
have their voices translated to discs
and then later listen to them and
thus correct their voices or mark the
progress since the first call at the
institute. The museum is said to
have made good use of an invention
of an American, F. M. Johnson, and
his French wife, who devised a means
of recording sound on old motion
picture film. The reproduction is
accurate and the cost negligible.
With these films whole speeches or
even operas may be taken down and
filed away in les Archives de la Pa-
role for present and future genera-
tions.

Policeman and Pup
Strike Up Alliance

"Beat It," Says Brass Buttons
—"Ha-Ha," Says the Dog,
and Now They're Pals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Patrolman Tilson of
the Beach Street station a few even-
ings ago found a dog following him.

"Go chase yourself," said the
policeman.

The pup retreated a little distance
and squatted.

"Did you hear me?" shouted the
policeman. "I said for you to beat it."

But the dog hung on.

"Are you still following me?" de-
manded the officer of the law.

The pup lolled back and gave a
little bark of affirmation.

This kept up for three nights.

"All right," said the policeman,
"don't say you weren't warned."

Whereupon he called up the Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to
Animals and asked them to collect
one stray dog. But when the wagon
appeared the dog was gone. Four
times the wagon was summoned and
each time the dog disappeared.

The policemen in the Beach Street
station decided to hold a council.

"I'll tell you," said a veteran
officer. "This pup has adopted Tilson
and when a pup adopts a police-
man, there's nothing to do but buy
a license and muzzle and make it
legal."

Whereupon a collection was taken,
started by Mr. Tilson himself, and
now the pup is ex officio a member
of the force.

EDITION OF RUBAIYAT
BRINGS \$975 AT SALE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A first edition of Ed-
ward Fitzgerald's translation of the
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, has just
been sold at auction here by E. D.
North for \$975.

An autographed letter by John
Keats written to Miss Jane Reynolds
from London on Oct. 31, 1817, was
sold to Barnett J. Beyer for \$1000.

Mr. Beyer also paid \$375 for a first
issue of Charles Lamb's "Tales from
Shakespeare."

Slums May Be Transformed
Into Modern Apartment Area

Projected Model Housing Development Suggested for
Lower East Side in New York—Recovery of
Property Would Cost \$16,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Transformation of 38
acres of New York's slums into 11
or 12-story elevator apartment houses
was suggested by August Heck-
scher, as chairman of the National
Housing Committee for congested
areas, in an address here. "The com-
mittee desires a complete investiga-
tion and survey" of its scheme, which
contemplates a municipal condemna-
tion of the area necessary for the
projected model housing development,
Mr. Heckscher said.

The location selected is in the
lower East Side, and embraces one
of the worst slum sections of the
city, he added. The area is bounded
by Manhattan Bridge, East River,
Roosevelt Street, New Bowery and
East Broadway. Recovery of the
property, it was estimated, would in-
volve the expenditure of approxi-
mately \$16,000,000.

This section at present houses
23,000 persons, Mr. Heckscher said.
He estimates that this same number
could be economically housed in tall,
modern buildings and that the sale
of the excess property thus made
available for business and industrial
use would defray a large proportion
of the cost of the improvement.

"After reserving an area sufficient
to house the entire present popu-
lation, the surplus land not needed
for public improvements can be ad-
vantageously sold," he declared.

"As the new buildings will be 11
or 12 stories high for dwelling pur-
poses and equipped with elevators,
they will house on a smaller area a
much larger population than the
present ones. At the same time the
gain which results will afford will
enable the city to establish a low val-
uation for the area reserved for the
improvements."

"In this way rents can be set at a
sufficiently low figure to accommo-
date people with the smallest in-
comes."

The committee's program is simi-

Slums May Be Transformed
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Property Would Cost \$16,000,000

lar to the one suggested by Mr.
Heckscher in 1926, except that it dif-
fers in area and scope. At that time
it was proposed to make the im-
provement as an experiment, cov-
ering only a single block. In an-
nouncing the original proposal, Mr.
Heckscher suggested raising \$500,-
000,000, half of which was to be con-
tributed by philanthropists and half
by the city.

LADY HEATH FLIES
FROM CAPE TO CAIRO

Accomplishes Three Outstand-
ing Feats in Journey

LONDON, (P)—A telegram received
at Croydon reports the arrival at
Cairo of Lady Heath in a light air-
plane from Cape Town.

By her flight from the southern tip
of Africa to Cairo, Lady Heath is
declared to have accomplished three
outstanding feats, being the first
woman to fly from one end of the
continent to the other, the first to
make a flight in a light plane from
Cape Town to Cairo, and the first
to make a solo flight over the same ter-
ritory.

While flying alone throughout the
flight Lady Heath was accompanied
by a part of the trip by Lieut. R. R.
Penobscot River. Senators Hale and
Gould and Representative Hershey
of Maine made the presentation. The
catch was a 15-pound fish and was
sent here by the Chamber of Com-
merce of Bangor, Me.

Primitive Methods
in Bridging Canyon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

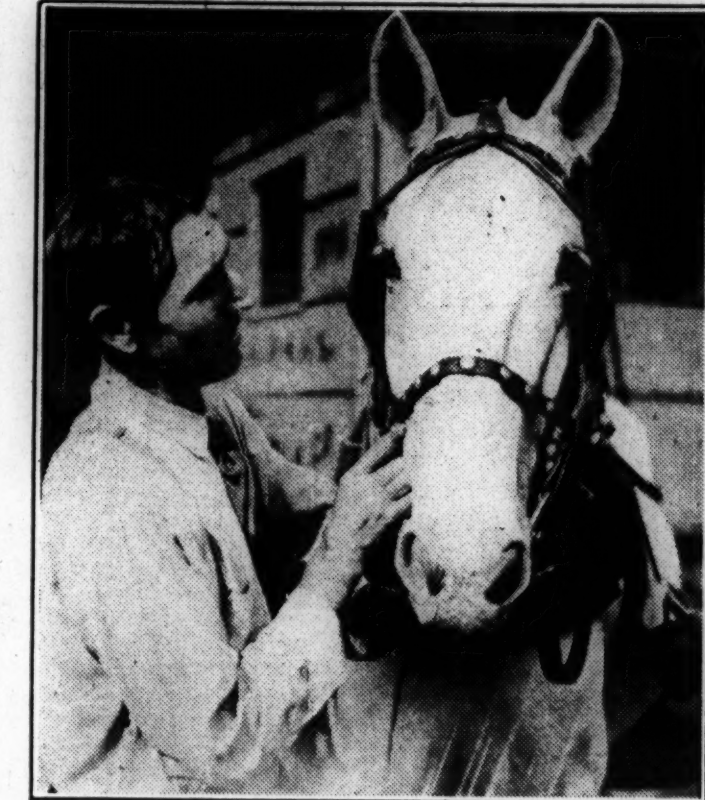
Grand Canyon, Ariz.

IN AT least one feature of the
construction work on the new
Kaibab suspension bridge over the
Colorado River in Grand
Canyon National Park, primitive
methods of transportation are pro-
ving effective.

Giant cables, weighing 2154
pounds each, are being packed by
man power from the railway to the
bridge site at the bottom of the
canyon, the difference in elevation
being 4500 feet.

With 40 Havasupai Indians,
spaced about 15 feet apart, the
cables are being carried down the
Kaibab trail at the rate of
one cable in two days.

No Need to Say Whoa to Fannie



Henry Emmaager and His Horse Have Delivered Milk in Dayton, Ohio,
for 22 Years, and the Mare, He Says, Knows Every Stop on the Line.

MOTION PICTURE
SENT OVER WIRE
TO THE THEATER

Makes Possible Depicting
of Events Anywhere Soon
After Occurrence

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new development
of telephotography which, it was de-
clared, is likely to revolutionize the
transmission of motion pictures por-
traying news events has just been
put into actual use for the first
time by the American Telephone &
Telegraph Company here.

The process will make it possible
for news reels to be sent to terminal
stations throughout the United States
and exhibited at motion picture
theaters within two or three hours
after the event occurred, officials of
the company said. A motion picture
photographed in Chicago a little be-
fore noon was conveyed to New York
by telephotography and exhibited on
the screen within five hours after
the operator in Chicago notified the
New York receiving office that he
was ready to begin sending. About
two hours were required for the
transmission. The picture showed a
close-up of a well-known screen
"star," smiling and talking.

Discussing the possible develop-
ments of the telephotographic motion
picture process, officials of the com-
pany declared that, by means of the
equipment used in the Chicago-New
York demonstration, records of sig-
nificant national events may be
fashed on screens in scores of widely
separated American cities within a
few hours after their occurrence
thousands of miles distant.

Emphasizing the relatively low
cost of transmission, they estimated
that 20 feet of film of an important
news event could be transmitted by
telephotograph so as to be available
to all parts of the United States for
about \$1000. The pictures would be
received at the eight telephotograph
stations which the company main-
tains in New York, Boston, Chicago,
Los Angeles, San Francisco, Atlanta,
Cleveland and St. Louis, master nega-
tives being received at each station
simultaneously and developed into as
many prints as would be needed to
cover that territory.

The time required for transmission
does not vary with the distance over
which the pictures are being sent and
the results of the process are equally
satisfactory, whether the picture is
transmitted from the Pacific to the
Atlantic coast or from a compara-
tively short distance.

SALMON GIVEN TO PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON (P)—President
Coolidge has received the first
salmon caught this season in the
Penobscot River. Senators Hale and
Gould and Representative Hershey
of Maine made the presentation. The
catch was a 15-pound fish and was
sent here by the Chamber of Com-
merce of Bangor, Me.

World Effort to Check Opi-
um Traffic Reported Progressing

American State Department Announces Agreements
With Britain, France and Germany to Curb Smug-
gling—Delegate Sent to Geneva Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Within the last
few months the United States has
taken vigorous steps in the continu-
ance of its historic policy for the
suppression of opium traffic, accord-
ing to a letter which Frank B. Kel-
logg, Secretary of State, has just
addressed to Reed Smoot (R.), Sen-
ator from Utah.

The State Department is now ne-
gotiating with 14 countries to tighten
up restrictions against the interna-
tional opium smuggling traffic. Such

arrangements have already been
completed with Great Britain, France
and Germany. Narcotic officers there
will be in direct communication with
similar officers in the United States,
under this new arrangement, co-op-
erating to check smuggling.

Mr. Kellogg's summary of the
steps taken by the United States in
carrying out its anti-opium policy,
answers an inquiry from Mr. Smoot,
who wrote to ask whether President
Roosevelt's militant policy is still
in force.

United States Policy

The opium policy of the United
States, as stated by Mr. Kellogg, is
that smuggling cannot be prevented
without "the control of the produc-
tion of raw opium."

Practically all of the opium
smuggled into the United States is
the manufactured product and comes
chiefly from Europe. There are only
eight opium factories in the world,
located in Switzerland, the Nether-
lands, Germany, France, Great
Britain, British India, Japan and the
United States. Their raw material
comes chiefly from Persia, Macedonia
and Turkey.

The problem of the United States,
therefore, according to the State De-
partment view, is first of all to re-
strict the opium crop to the amount
actually required for medicinal pur-
poses.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

NEW QUOTA BILL
SEEKS TO KEEP
FAMILY INTACT

Would Amend Act of 1924
to Admit Unmarried Chil-
dren Over 21, With Parents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Immigration re-
strictions would be liberalized to per-
mit the reuniting of families under
the provisions of a bill introduced
in the House by Thomas A. Jen-
kins (R.), Representative from Ohio,
and favorably recommended by the
House Committee on Immigration.

The bill amends the Immigration
Act of 1924 to permit unmarried
children under 21, and wife or hus-
band of a United States citizen to
enter the country irrespective of the
quota. At present they must take
their chances along with other quota
immigrants, as must all children
over 18. It is estimated 4000 persons
would be eligible to entrance if the
bill is enacted.

The measure further directs that
50 per cent of the quota of each
nationality shall be made available
after July 1 for issuance of immigra-
tion visas to fathers or mothers of
citizens of the United States, who
are 21 or older. The remaining 50
per cent will be made available for
unmarried children under 21, and
husbands or wives of aliens admitted
for permanent residence.

In reporting the Jenkins bill the
House committee has attempted to
effect a compromise between strong
restrictionists, represented by the
committee by John C. Box (D.), Rep-
resentative from Texas, and Clarence
MacGregor (R.), Representative from
New York, who believes in liberaliz-
ing the quota law.

Mr. MacGregor had urged a bill
providing that the quotas of every
country be massed to permit rela-
tives to join their families in the
United States regardless of nation-
ality. The bill was sponsored by the
Young Women's Christian Association
and various social organizations
that demanded the reuniting of fam-
ilies as early as possible and apart
from the quota.

The committee decided it would be
unfair to compel those countries
having a large quota but a small
number of relatives of United States
citizens to waive their rights to
enter at the expense of relatives
in countries having small quotas.

"The bill should meet with no op-
position," Mr. MacGregor said. "It
may take a few years longer under
the Jenkins bill to reunite every
family than it would under my bill,
but no one can protest reasonably
against that. The fact remains, a
large part of the discontent created
by the Immigration Act has been
due to the fact that many men who
came here with the intention of be-
coming citizens have been unable to
bring their wives and families."

The committee agreed to ask for
early consideration of the measure
so as to insure consideration by the
Senate.

GOOD BUSINESS AHEAD

ALBANY, N. Y. (P)—Speakers at
the seventeenth regular meeting
of the Albany State Shippers Ad-
visory Board here predicted better
business during April, May and June
in petroleum and petroleum products,
pulp and paper, slate, textiles, to-
bacco, auto parts and accessories,
glass containers, hides, leather and
tanning materials, lime, gypsum, sand
and gravel, bricks, canned goods
and preserves, fertilizers, cement,
paints, oils and varnishes.

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FOUR-TO-ONE RATIO
IN FILMS IS APPROVED

PARIS (P)—The French film con-
trol committee has decided to adhere
to the policy that only four foreign
pictures shall be approved for each
French film sold abroad. At its meet-
ing yesterday, however, it adopted
an additional provision to accept 200
pictures from outside during the
year, beginning Jan. 1, irrespective
of this quota.

This action is regarded in Ameri-
can moving picture circles here as
preparation for negotiations between
the committee and Will Hays, head
of the Motion Picture Producers' Association, United States, and as
giving a breathing spell for Ameri-
can pictures until an understanding
is reached.

SCHOOL AND THEATER
LINKED IN MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A project calling
for the "intensification of the theater
in public schools as a means of cul-
tural extension" has been approved
here by Dr. J. M. Ruiz Casarusa,
Secretary of Public Education.

It embodies closer contact between
theater and school for the lowest to
the highest grade. A council to
direct this activity has been formed,
and stages are being built in many
schools for the first time. Organiza-
tion of dramatic societies for stu-
dents and instructors is being en-
couraged, and the playing of works
by Mexican authors is fostered.

FEDERAL SURVEY
TO PUT NATION'S
FINGER ON TRADE

Designed to Enable Busi-
ness Men to Note Condi-
tions in All States

Artist Finds Plenty of Color on Schooner Trip to Grand Banks

No Lack of Inspiration on Moonlit Night With Lee
Rail Constantly Under Water

"Whither, O splendid ship, thy white
sails crowding
Leaning across the boom of the urgent
west.
That fearest nor sea rising, nor sky
clouding,
Whither away, fair rover, and what thy
quest?"

By J. EDWARD FITZGERALD

THE beauty of an impeccable fishing vessel had made a telling impression upon me. The White Wing was the name given her in Gloucester, Mass. I was going to go aboard her with my sea-bag and painting gear and make a trip to the Grand Banks on a halibut trip. Enough food and stores were taken aboard for six weeks.

Kindly friends advised me that it was a foolish thing to do—said the vessel might be lost this time of year on the Banks. Others were of the opinion that the painting could be accomplished aboard a fishing vessel in those waters owing to the high seas of the autumnal equinox. But might as well try to stop a young fellow from getting married as stop him from going to sea when the desire is upon him, particularly in so proud a sailor as this all-sail schooner.

Much has been written of the hardships these men endure. The great hazards have been painted by competent scribes of old and anon. The fishermen themselves tacitly avoid any mention of them.

Canso, at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, was made in due time, where we took on bait and ice; thence to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, one of the greatest fishing banks in the world.

All Sails Bent

There are moments of supreme beauty aboard these fleet vessels. I recall one unforgettable moonlit night. Never have I experienced so deeply the full impact of beauty as on this night on the Banks. Awakened in my bunk by the swish and roar of the sea as the schooner glided through it, I went above to find her leeward rail completely under water, so great was her slant.

The skipper had ordered all eight sails bent for the homeward passage of some 1400 miles. The vessel was in perfect trim, with hatches and dories battened down against heavy weather. The wind was fair on our starboard quarter giving her all she could bear. As I looked aloft the loveliness of the great sails illuminated by the moon, straining under the weight of the wind, was almost unbearable. The shrouds and hal-yards hummed a stirring tune. The hull creaked its undertones. Occasionally a sea would come over the bows and wash down to the scuppers.

She slipped a nocturnal symphony all her own. The old salt at the helm sensed the program and sang out in a fine firm bass a bit from an old salt-water ballad. We were bound for westward along Gloucester. For two days and nights I don't think she took her lee rail out of water once.

After making a land fall of Nova Scotia the wind let up a bit—gave our noble vessel a breathing spell and swung into the west, southwest and then, to everybody's disgust, south. We luffed and tacked, coughed and jibed, all to no avail. Every man went to sleep standing up (and fully dressed) that night. The watch was set and ordered to call the skipper if it breezed up ever so little. Just before dawn a fresh breeze sprang out of the north and later veered to the northwest, getting stronger by the minute. "All hands on deck!" called the skipper from his bunk. He seemed to have smelled it. The word was passed forward to the fore'sle and before I could find the companionway men were running to and fro on deck bending on mainsail, foresail and jumbo and clewing up topsails and staysails. They sang and danced and played like boys just out of school. She took hold of the wind gently at first and under the skipper's firm hand laid down to her work renewing the melodious music of her efforts.

"The Gloucester gals have a hold of her bough line now my boy," remarked the skipper and handed over the helm to the watch with the course.

Beating down along the Nova Scotia coast after a heavy westerly we picked up numerous sparrows that had blown out to sea in the gale. They flew aboard so exhausted they can neither eat nor move. Along with them generally comes a hawk or two. The cook goes about the deck before dusk gathering up all the birds who have elected a passage with us and places them in a box to recover by his stove in the fore'sle.

Whales! Hard Aport!

"Whales! hard a port," shouted the helmsman down the companion-way early one morning. Early on the banks means between 2 and 3 a. m. I had been listening to an unusual swish from somewhere outside. Going above I heard it more plainly though I couldn't see through the dense fog. As I made my way forward I discerned, dimly at first, great shapes leisurely lumbering

along within a stone's throw, as the helmsman said, "Hard a port." Not large to be sure, as leviathans go, but big enough to impress me with awe. Greenland whales they were, a school of about 10, some of them quite young. The occasion brought forth a yarn from one of the old fellows, of a terrific battle he saw when a youth, between a whale and a cuttlefish, fishermen much. Most of them set about, after a casual glance, baiting up their trawls. It is a beautiful sight to see 20 men strung along either side of the cabin baiting up by torches before the day's first flush of dawn.

When the trawls are ready the dories are put over the side, and each, after receiving its quota of anchors, buoys, trawl buckets, hard tack, compass and water, is taken over by the two men who are to go dory mates together.

Each of the 10 dories makes a separate course, leaving the vessel in the center of its brood. When about a half of a mile has been made, each drops an anchor with a buoy. Then the length of the trawl is paid out when the other anchor is let go, having also a buoy as a mark. This procedure places the trawl on the bottom where the halibut are to be found, with an anchor at either end and both with buoys of small kegs afloat; one having a long stick waving in the breeze with a black disk on which is marked the number of the dory. The dories now set out for the vessel. It is usually 9 or 10 o'clock by this time, and time for a mug-up (a meal). Fishermen are always hungry. When it is fair weather, the vessel rides at an anchor during the trawl setting, but when the barometer presages a change she beats back and forth between her dories.

After a lapse of three or four hours, the dories are put over again and the men go out to haul their trawls. It is exciting business hauling a trawl with perhaps a thousand pounds of halibut.

When the last dory is gotten aboard and the fish have all been dressed, iced and stored in the hold, things are merry and gay indeed aboard. Yarns are swapped and perhaps the skipper has shaped a more fruitful bottom. Fresh halibut is made into tasty dishes.

The all-sail fishing vessel, that is, the large Grand Banker, is nearly defunct. To say nothing of the constant hazard of handling a vessel with no auxiliary power is the comparatively small water of the Grand Banks and other more western banks. It has become largely a matter of expediency, almost compulsion, to equip a vessel with mechanical power in order to make good the homeward passage with dispatch; as the fresher the fish, the higher the price.

RUSSIA TO CONTINUE
TO WORK FOR PEACE

President of Council Speaks
Before Aviation Society

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—A. I. Rykoff, president of the Council of People's Commissaries, addressing the Society for Aviation and Chemical Warfare, declared that the Soviet proposals at Geneva marked the beginning of a struggle between the advocates of war and the advocates of peace. Asserting that the question of disarmament was placed before the world in a clear and popular form, he continued: "Around the Soviet disarmament project began a mobilization of all the forces favoring a struggle for a full disarmament and a mobilization of all the genuine opponents of war. This struggle for a real peace must of course continue for more than one year to lead to the real success of the cause of disarmament. Now the actual power of the bourgeois countries is in the hands of advocates of war, not the advocates of peace, therefore questions of co-operation for the defense of the country must assume a large place in the program of the work of the Society of Aviation and Chemical Warfare, because if war

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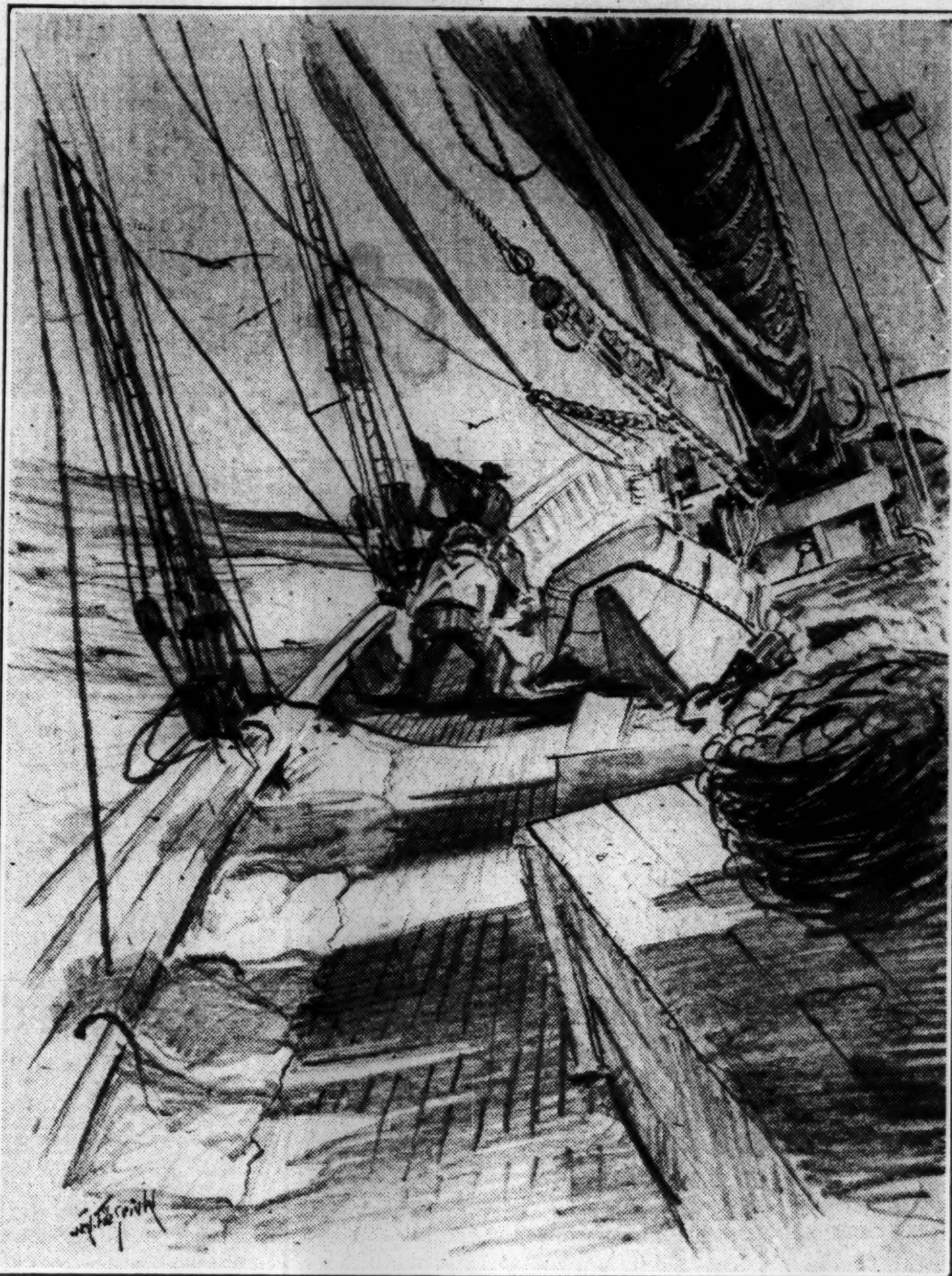
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When a True Sailor Is Apt to Sing a Bit o' Ballad



Where Things Are at Their Best When the Deck Is Afloat and a Little Water Tumbles In.

breaks out its point would first be directed against the Soviet Union."

Mr. Rykoff's speech may be interpreted as an indication that the Soviet Government, despite the rebuffs at Geneva, will continue the agitation on behalf of its peace proposals, which are regarded here as a defensive measure against possible aggression.

SENATOR NORRIS WINS
14 WISCONSIN DELEGATES

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Election of 14 Progressives pledged to Senator George W. Norris, and 12 Republicans, most of them unopposed, at the State's delegation to the Republican National Convention now appears to have been the outcome of Tuesday's Wisconsin primary.

This result would mean the state delegation would go to Kansas City with a division of sentiment similar to that in 1916, when the late Senator Robert M. La Follette had recognized as the dominating factor in Wisconsin Republican ranks.

VANDENBERG TAKES
OATH AS SENATOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arthur H. Vandenberg, editor of the Grand Rapids Herald, took the oath of office Thursday as Senator from Michigan, succeeding the late Woodbridge N. Ferris.

With the administering of the oath, the Republican membership was increased to 48 with the Democratic membership remaining at 44. There is one Farmer-Labor member and three seats are vacant.

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NEW YORK HOLLYWOOD LONDON

British Commercial Aviation Winging Way to New Records

Guggenheim Fund Survey Discloses Rapid
Growth of Service in Europe and Near East

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Commercial aviation, steadily winging along, unperturbed by spectacular flights, endurance tests or transoceanic hopfops, is very likely to win a record all its own in Great Britain this year, according to a bulletin entitled, "The Airplane and the British Empire," issued by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. The record will be that of progress.

The Guggenheim Fund has among its members Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Dwight W. Morrow, F. Trubee Davison, Orville Wright and Rear Admiral H. I. Cone, U. S. N. (retired). With the belief that both the Old World and the New may derive mutual benefit from information regarding recent developments in aviation, the fund maintains representatives in several European countries. Its recent bulletin deals solely with British aviation.

2500 Miles of Routes

Since 1924 Imperial Airways, Ltd., has enjoyed a monopoly of British-aided civil air service by virtue of a government subsidy averaging more than \$700,000 a year; the Light Airplane Clubs also receive subsidies, and these together with other aids to the development of civil aeronautics, from 1921 to 1927, cost the British Government approximately \$10,219,530, says the bulletin.

Headed by the Secretary of State for Air, the Air Council has control of both military and civil aeronautics in Great Britain, but the Department of Civil Aviation is charged with the regulation and development of civil aeronautics.

While, of course, the basis of British aviation is its air service across the Channel to points on the Continent, in the eight years of civil aviation in England, says the report, British airplanes have flown approximately 6,000,000 miles and have carried 86,000 passengers over regular routes.

The British air service today extends over 2500 miles of routes in Europe and the Near East, of which the six main routes are: London to Paris, London to Zurich, London to Brussels, London to Cologne, Southampton to Guernsey, and Cairo to Basra via Gaza, Rutbah and Bagdad, the last-named route covering 1118 miles.

34,435 Crossed in Two Years

Probably the most famous air service in the world is that between London and Paris. During the summer season Imperial Airways conducts three flights in each direction daily, included in which there is both a de luxe and a second-class service.

The first-class fare between London and Paris is now \$22.75 one way or \$45 for the round trip, and the second-class fare is \$18.75 one way or \$37.50, round trip. During 1925 and 1926 a total of 34,435 passengers were carried without a single mishap.

The development of routes between Great Britain and her colonies is proceeding at a rapid pace. In the Far East the service between London and Bagdad has been improved to eight days, as compared with 23 days by the old sea routes. Experimental flights have been conducted along the White Nile between Khartum and Kisumu, and Sir Alan Cobham is now engaged in a flight around Africa for the purpose of studying new air routes. Australia, according to the bulletin, is now contemplating seven new air lines, of which the most important will be between Adelaide and Perth.

Particularly valuable to the British Government is the service performed by aviation in the work of surveying by air. Vast territories in northern Rhodesia as well as the Irrawadi Delta were surveyed with a saving of years of labor and thousands of dollars in money. The policing of some of the wilder colonial territories of the British Empire has been greatly facilitated through the use of the airplane.

KNAPP CASE UP AGAIN

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Indictment of former Secretary of State, Florence E. S. Knapp, on charges of false audit of 1925 census payrolls, grand larceny, forgery and for a misdemeanor in connection with her associations with a notary public, will be sought of the special grand jury investigating her conduct of the census, it was indicated after the first half day's session.

CURB SOUGHT ON ARMS TRAFFIC WITH ABYSSINIA

Britain Calls Conference to
Arrange Restrictions—Situation "Intolerable"

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Government has called an international conference to restrict arms traffic with Abyssinia, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons.

Referring to the various embargoes accepted by Great Britain, with France and Italy, under the tripartite agreement of 1906, and with these powers and Belgium and Japan, under the 1919 convention and 1926 agreement, Sir Austen said that while Great Britain had discharged its obligations, it was not satisfied that all the other parties had done the same.

It was, therefore, "suggested to the governments of Abyssinia, France and Italy, as the present régime has not worked smoothly, that it might be advantageous if all four anticipate the general coming into force of the Geneva convention of 1925 and apply its provisions to Abyssinia, subject to the concurrence of the other signatories and the League of Nations."

He added that the "governments of France and Italy agreed to be represented at a joint conference of the four powers to consider whether and how this object can be attained. The Abyssinian government has not yet given their final reply, but still have the matter under consideration."

Sir Austen's announcement means that an endeavor is to be made to terminate a condition which has become intolerable owing to rifles finding their way into the hands of those who cannot be trusted not to employ them in raids against the Sudan and Kenya.

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SLUM ABOLITION IN 25 YEARS, IS NEW YORK'S HOPE

Philanthropy and New Laws Aid Program—Striking Housing Experiments

Outstanding achievements in better housing and some novel trends in architecture in Europe and the United States are being reported for the first time in a series of daily articles, of which the following is the eleventh.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—New York's slum problem is being met both by legislation and by philanthropy and at the present rate of improvement it is predicted that the city's slum areas will disappear in 25 years.

The housing emergency caused by the war was much relieved by 1925 and conditions have continued to improve since. Emergency rent laws which protect the tenant from unreasonable and unjust charges have been continued in force with modifications. Building operations have progressed on a larger scale under favorable tax legislation and there has been a large increase in the number of new buildings. The percentage of vacancies is more than 6 per cent.

Under the new excess condemnation law in New York has helped empty old tenements, and largely because of this law the hope has been expressed that New York's slum areas will disappear in a quarter of a century.

Indeed, the high vacancy rate in such dwellings is a hopeful sign. The exodus from what are referred to as "cold water walk-ups"—tenements without elevators, limited sanitary arrangements and cold water piped to each apartment or frequently only to one place on each floor—has been rapid and the percentage of vacancies is more than 6 per cent.

The new excess condemnation law in New York has helped empty old tenements, and largely because of this law the hope has been expressed that New York's slum areas will disappear in a quarter of a century.

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with other American cities ranks seventh in the rate of increase of rents from 1914 to 1926. New York's rate of increase is given as 70.3 per cent since 1914 and 23.2 per cent since December, 1920.

Perhaps one of the greatest aids toward solution of the housing problem in the New York area was the legislation adopted in 1920 exempting from taxation all new buildings intended for dwelling purposes. The exemption was to cover the building and not the site and was to run for 10 years. Since then more than 300,000 apartments have been built. Housing officials present these figures as an answer to the question: "Was the tax exempt law worth while?"

The total number of apartments in New York today is estimated at 1,226,000.

SINCLAIR FUND MAY AID MINERS

Senator Borah Taking Poll on Use of Money Given to Clear Party's Name

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Contributors to the "Sinclair fund" instituted by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, are being polled by him on a proposal to turn over the money he has received for the purchase of food and clothing for striking coal miners.

Since he first made his plea several weeks ago to Republicans to raise a sum of \$100,000 to repay the contribution the Senate oil investigation committee has discussed was made to the party's 1920 campaign deficit by Harry F. Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, Mr. Borah has received \$7000 in cash.

His public recommendations to Republican leaders that they take over the project has so far been unanswered. The suggestion that the money he has collected be given to the miners was made to Mr. Borah by Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, president of the Chicago Women's City Club, whose telegram said:

"While I deeply appreciate your splendid effort to pay off a debt of dishonor which stains the garment though not the heart of the Republican Party, many of us believe the money contributed should not be returned to Sinclair, because the bonds he contributed did not belong to him and because he is not entitled to any restoration whatever."

There are four angles to the controversy. The bill passed by the House early in the session and now before the Senate Finance Committee, proposes a \$200,000,000 cut in, among other items, the original recommendations which fixed a \$225,000,000 maximum reduction. The measure is in large part the work of the Democrats, and the balance of power thereby held by the Progressives.

EDITORS ATTAINING SENATORIAL RANK

Three Recent Appointments Made From Press Field

WASHINGTON—One by one, lawyers in the United States Senate seem to be making way for journalists. It may be nothing but a coincidence, but it is a fact that editors have been put into three of the vacancies filled by state Governors, following the passing on of incumbents in recent times.

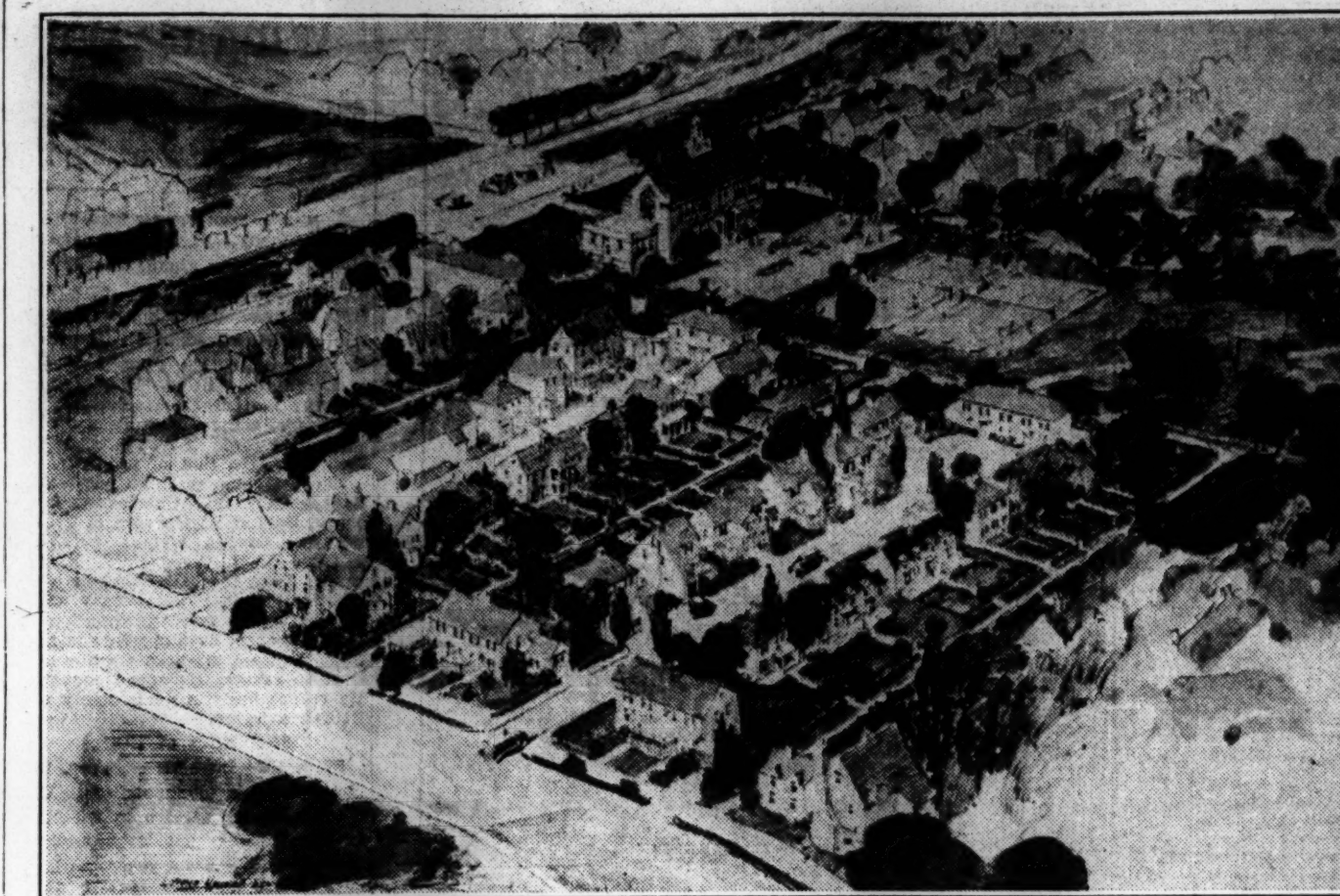
Gerard P. Nye of North Dakota, now in the limelight as the oil investigation chairman, was taken from his newspaper desk to succeed Edwin F. Ladd. Last winter Bronson Cutting of New Mexico was called away from his editorial sanctum to fill the seat of Andrew A. Jones, and during the past few days the Governor of Michigan has appointed Arthur H. Vandenberg of the Grand Rapids Herald to succeed Woodbridge N. Ferris.

SETTLEMENT WORKERS TO MEET IN BOSTON

Settlement workers from many parts of the United States will discuss "The Settlement Dynamic in the Changing Social Order" in the sixteenth conference of the National Federation of Settlements, to be held in Boston April 13 to 15, according to a preliminary announcement of the group. Speakers of national standing listed in the program are Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago; Lillian Wald of Henry Street Settlement, New York, and Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Harvard University.

One hundred and fifty delegates not only from the Atlantic states but also from the Middle West will attend. Greater Boston will be represented by workers and board members from 27 neighborhood centers for them, as against the Democratic program of a large tax cut.

Where Homes for 1000 New York Families Have Sprouted Since 1924



Above—An Airplane Artist's View of the Sunnyside Development as It Appears Today.
Below—The Same Tract When Work Was Started Four Years Ago.

BLOC IN SENATE MAY DETERMINE SIZE OF TAX CUT

Progressives Back Coolidge Attitude That Democrats' Plan Is Too Drastic

WASHINGTON—Tax reduction legislation will come before the Senate this session. After weeks of postponement, forced by Administration leaders in the Senate, with the approval of the President, the Senate Finance Committee, by the unanimous action of members of both parties determined to report out a bill for this purpose. Just what the measure will specify has still to be determined.

With the question of whether the Senate should or should not pass on tax legislation this session out of the way, the issue now to the fore is how much the tax cut should be and the items on which it should be instituted.

The bill passed by the House early in the session and now before the Senate Finance Committee, proposes a \$200,000,000 cut in, among other items, the original recommendations which fixed a \$225,000,000 maximum reduction. The measure is in large part the work of the Democrats, and the balance of power thereby held by the Progressives.

The demand of Senate Democrats, formally fixed as the party's policy by a unanimous agreement at a caucus of its members on the Senate Finance Committee, that the Senate approve a \$300,000,000 reduction. The closeness of the margin between Democrats and Republicans on the issue in the House, with the latter the victors, in the Senate, however, conditions are considerably different. First there is the factor of mounting appropriations for flood relief, farm relief, shipping, Boulder Dam, alien property, Muscle Shoals and somewhat reduced income estimated for next year. Secondly there are the Progressives.

This small, but on this issue, balance of power group is opposed to tax reduction. They take the position that neither the Democratic nor Republican program of tax leveling affords relief to the small taxpayer. As W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, expressed the sentiment of the group, "both the Democrats and Republicans want to shift the burden of war debt from those best able to pay to the great mass of small taxpayers."

It is the view of the Progressives that reduction of the national debt affords more desirable relief than tax cutting, and they therefore favor applying all Treasury surpluses to this purpose. To this end they have indicated they will support the President, an exceptional course of action for them, as against the Democratic program of a large tax cut.

SAFETY ON HIGHWAYS GAINS IN 10 STATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Highway safety records were improved in 10 states during 1927, according to a report made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Montana recorded the largest percentage of improvement in the reduction of automobile fatalities, their number declining 22.4 per cent during the year, as compared with 1926.

Arkansas, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and South Dakota are among the other states which showed improved conditions during the year.

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refusal of the French authorities there to hand over Communists now refugees within the French concession. One French gunboat already is in Hankow and other forces will be dispatched if needed.

M. Martel, the French Minister at Peking, is scheduled to depart for home on a vacation, but has indefinitely postponed his leaving on orders from Paris. This action was not officially connected with the Hankow situation but is generally regarded as a direct outcome.

J. W. GOOD JOINS HOOVER GROUP

Regarded as Step Toward Co-ordination of the Movement

WASHINGTON (AP)—As a step toward co-ordinating the Hoover-for-President movement, former Representative James W. Good of Iowa has joined the group of Republicans who are directing the campaign of the Secretary of Commerce. He plans to spend most of his time in Washington until the Kansas City convention.

In a statement Mr. Good, who at one time was chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and in 1924 assisted in the management of the Coolidge pre-convention campaign, said he was in no sense to be a manager for Mr. Hoover. It is understood, however, he will have many of the powers of a manager, although the direction of the Cabinet officer's campaign probably will be left largely in the hands of a group of Hoover's supporters.

Formal Launching of Smith Candidacy Set for April 17

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—When Gov. Alfred E. Smith returns from his spring vacation in North Carolina somewhere around April 22, he will be formally and publicly hailed by the Democracy of his home state as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Final decision to launch the Governor's candidacy during his absence from the State was reached at a two-hour conference here between the "Big Three" of the Democratic Party of the State—Mr. Smith, George W. Olvany, leader of Tammany Hall, and Lieut.-Gov. Edwin Corning, chairman of the state committee.

Treadway Favors Hoover

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Representative Allen T. Treadway, of the First Massachusetts district, who has repeatedly stuck to his choice of Mr. Coolidge to succeed himself, has admitted "it is becoming more and more apparent that the President will not be nominated unless through some peculiar and unforeseen development," and recommended his party give serious consideration to a ticket naming Herbert Hoover for the Presidency and Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut for the Vice-Presidency.

EVERYONE IS ROLLING ON SKATES AT URBANA

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Faculty members and students, parents and children have taken to roller skates here. The first warm days have renewed the enthusiasm of both young and old for an old method of locomotion which came into vogue last year.

Skates are as common as milk bottles on porches of this city. It is no unusual sight to see tall men with books or packages under their arms skating to their destinations.

REINDEER Alaska Venison

BETTER THAN Wild Venison
Sweet Tender Juicy Gamy

Captain Dewar IS FOUND GUILTY

GIBRALTAR (AP)—Capt. Kenneth G. B. Dewar was found guilty today by a court-martial of an act of insubordination in receiving a letter criticizing the conduct of Rear Admiral Bernard St. G. Collard in connection with a now famous incident about the battleship Royal Oak.

CRITICAL SITUATION ARISES IN HANKOW

PEKING (AP)—Official foreign reports state that a critical situation has arisen in Hankow because of the

BRITAIN INSISTS ON MAINTAINING RIGHTS IN EGYPT

Correspondence Between the Two Governments Published in British Capital

LONDON (AP)—The British Government's reply to the Egyptian Premier's note of March 30, which has been published, reiterates Great Britain's determination to insist on the discharge of its responsibilities under the declaration of 1922, since the Egyptian Government has rejected the treaty negotiated by Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, and the former Egyptian Premier, Sarwat Pasha.

Great Britain thus reserves the right to protect its communications in Egypt, defend Egypt against foreign aggression and care for the rights of foreign residents and minorities in that country.

The note of the new Egyptian Premier, Nuhass Pasha, which was also made public by the Foreign Office, declares that the British memorandum of March 4 assumes an attitude unacceptable to Egypt, which, it adds, "cannot without a complete change of character give to an intervention, state the right of control" over its own affairs.

The Egyptian Government, says the note, "cannot admit the principle of intervention," which would be tantamount to a veritable abdication, and it furthermore declares that Egypt is fully ready to watch over the security and tranquillity of British subjects and other foreigners in Egypt.

The British reply declines to accept Nuhass's note as a correct exposition of the relations between Britain and Egypt or of their respective obligations. It points out that following the declaration of 1922 recognizing Egyptian independence subject to reserved powers, Britain informed the foreign powers that the welfare and integrity of Egypt was necessary to the peace and safety of the British Empire and that this welfare and integrity always would be maintained.

The special relations between Britain and Egypt, the note continues, have long been recognized by the other powers, and Britain would regard interference of another power in Egyptian affairs as an unfriendly act.

The note concludes that as Egypt has refused a treaty which Britain thought provided a settlement of the reserved points, those points "remain reserved to the absolute discretion of His Majesty's Government, the Egyptian Government exercising its independent authority subject to satisfying His Majesty's Government on these matters."

RUTH ELDER GETS MEDAL

NEW YORK (AP)—Ruth Elder, whose attempted transatlantic flight last summer ended when her plane was forced down at sea near the Azores, has received the gold medal of the city of Paris at a luncheon in her honor given by the Advertising Club of New York. The medal was awarded last November.

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Coleridge's Daughter

SARA COLERIDGE deserves to be remembered not only for her work, but she has the happier distinction of being remembered too for her charm and for the high quality of her thought. Child of an exalted genius, she shared to no small extent the noble capacities of her father; adding to them the most scrupulous rectitude and the finest of moral sensibilities. "To those who knew her," wrote her friend, Aubrey de Vere, "she remains an image of grace and intellectual beauty that time can never tarnish."

The early years of Sara Coleridge were spent at Keswick in the house of her "Uncle Southey." As a child and as a young girl, she had free companionship with three of the greatest men of that period, Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge; as well as frequent or casual contact with other notable men and women—Charles and Mary Lamb, Thomas De Quincey, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and that rare and fine woman, Dorothy Wordsworth. Her days up to her twenty-sixth year were passed among some of the loveliest scenes of England, ever inspiring to the responsive thought; and among the thousands of books on Southey's crowded shelves. Beauty, books, and high-thinking friends were her daily companions. Others perhaps have had as much, but not all have owned the secret alchemy by which all these elements can be transmuted into usefulness and loving communion.

In later years she said that she was indebted to Wordsworth for her imagination and for her love and understanding of poetry; but for what was most excellent in her character, she was influenced by Southey. "The best man she had ever known," Southey certainly may be said to have educated her, and he may well have been proud of his achievement. Besides her wide acquaintance with English letters, history, and politics, she possessed at an early age a remarkable knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, German, and Spanish languages and literature.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Siena's Palaces

THERE is no town of any histor-
ical value which presents such
instructive and interesting ex-
amples of the Italian Gothic archi-
tecture of the thirteenth and four-
teenth centuries as Siena. Although
its origin is buried in remote antiq-
uity, a single glance at Siena from
one of the slopes on the northern
side, or a walk through its streets,
will reveal its true medieval char-
acter. While its many civic buildings
and piazzas are unusually fine archi-
tecturally, it is the number and the
splendor of its old palaces that gives
one the greatest surprise. They were
the homes, and almost fortresses, of
the great Ghibelline nobles, cluster-
ing around the Campo, or bending in
curves along the narrow, crooked
streets. With neatly faced masonry
in either brick or stone, and iron
doors and shutters drawing down
flatly with a half-forbidding look,
there is nothing to mar the smooth
surface of the old Tuscan Gothic. In
outward appearance, as well as in
decor and art, Siena is decidedly
Gothic, and the home of Romance,
from the far-off days when Dante
sang as a minstrel in the Campo to
gain the ransom for a friend, to the
present time.

Each palace is unique in its own
way, and each has its annals and
traditions, some none too pleasant
to relate, and one is glad to see in
the beautiful Piazza Salimbeni a fine
marble fountain and statue to
Salustio Bandini, who accomplished
the remarkable feat of draining the
Sienese marshes and thus adding to
the fertility of the soil and to the
prosperity and comfort of the peo-
ple. The Palazzo Salimbeni on one
side of the piazza and Palazzo Spi-
nochi on the other are both elegant
renaissance structures. The Palazzo
Tolomei is an early Gothic, the old-
est residence of its kind in the town,
with quaint lions looking down from
the upper angles of its high portals,
and very artistic, though crumbling,
trefoil windows. Piccolomini and
Spinochi, both grand palaces, are
after Florentine designs. Most me-
dieval in appearance, perhaps, is the
Palazzo Saracini, a tremendous
Gothic structure of smooth-faced
stone in line with the bend of the
street. One wonders if it never oc-
curred to those wonderful builders
of old to straighten the street and
make it wider and lighter before
erecting such an enduring and costly
building. With its usual simple
pointed arches for doorways opening
down the ground, and its triple win-
dows above, the eye is gradually led
to the parapet on the upper cornice
and to the grim, battlemented tower.
The great palace seems to frown
down on the grotesquely disproportion-
ate narrow street with a menacing
look it may have had in the
olden times, but the sunlight
smiling above hints of less supersti-
tion and fear, and more general en-
lightenment than in the days of its
construction. There are many valu-
able works of art by the old masters
in this palace.

Perhaps the finest palace in Siena,
and one of the handsomest in all
Italy, is the Palazzo Pubblico. It is
of dark red brick with terra-cotta
details, and was restored in 1848.
The windows are divided by small
marble columns, and the whole edifice
is crowned with pinnacles. The
delicately wrought pointed cornices
outlining the tops of each story har-
monize very exquisitely with the
tracery of the windows and the en-
tire effect is very pleasing. Architectur-
ally, the Palazzo Pubblico is a fine
example of how beautifully designed build-
ings may also be made to be useful
and enduring.

Peer Gynt

I doubt if there is any other in-
stance in literature of so remark-
able a feat as the writing and
publication of "Peer Gynt" only a
year after the completion of "Brand."
Ibsen was at the time in Italy, and
this vivid, swift drama, incomparable
in the speed of its changes, in its
rapid flights from shadow to sun, in
its glorious high spirits, must surely
have been due partly to the excite-
ment felt by this man brought up in
gloomy valleys on his transference
to the light and laughter of Italy.
For many "Peer Gynt" will always
remain Ibsen's greatest work. He
himself believed that of all his
books it was "the least likely to be
understood of Scandinavia"; a
strange opinion to hold of one of the
most universal poems ever written.
Peer Gynt himself is not Everyman;
but he is a side of Everyman, an
aspect of human character of which
all candid men and women are
aware. Every time I read "Peer
Gynt" I rejoice more in its unex-
pected richness.—R. ELLIS ROBERTS,
in *The Bookman*.

In sunny glade
Or under leaves of thicket shade
Was such a stillness e'er diffused
Since earth grew calm, while angels
mused?
And her daughter speaks feelingly
Of the stillness which characterized
her gentle face." M. A.

In Ole Kentucky When It's Spring

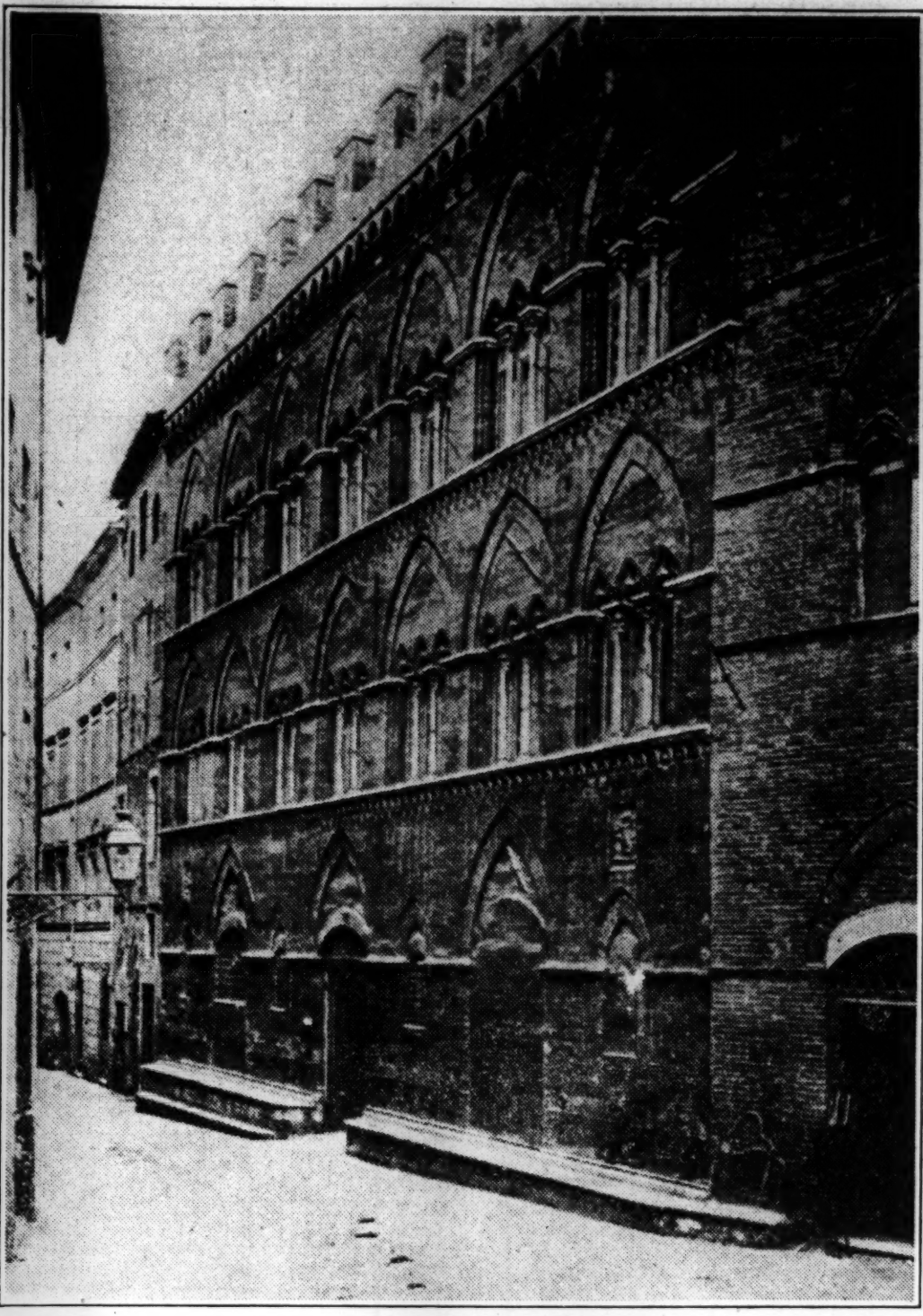
I don't know what your dreams of heaven may be;
Spring in Kentucky's good enuf fer me.
With winter's gloom an' chill all passed away,
The hull world growin' sweeter ev'ry day;
An' when the rebird whistles, sweet and clear,
I stop my plowin' jest to stand an' hear. . . .

I love the months, from winter round through fall,
But, in Kentucky, May's the queen of all!
Dressed like a bride in garments wondrous fair,
With bridal wreaths upon her shinin' hair,
Kentucky meadows, starred with blossoms sweet,
Make emerald carpets fer her royal feet.

Blue flags, in gorgeous robes, are on parade,
Shy valley-lilies blossom in the shade.
Tulips, like ladies with their heads held high,
Nod friendly greetin' when the breeze goes by.
Wee Johnny-jump-ups, hidin' in the grass
Like merry children, charm me when I pass.
I step aside, fer fear my clumsy feet
Might trample on 'em, smilin' there so sweet.

Along the river bank the redbud gay
Flaunts all her beauty when I pass that way,
Invitin' me to linger. Dogwood white gleams
From the hillside, sure a purty sight.
The distant hills are wrapped in purple haze;
Down in the pasture, where the cattle graze,
As if it has a secret no one knows,
The little brook is singin' as it flows.

—BIRNENA COOPER GILMAN, in *The Kentucky Folk-Lore and Poetry Magazine*.



Palazzo Buonsignori.

Preparation

Hast thou a cunning instrument of
play,
'Tis well; but see thou keep it bright,
And tuned to primal chords, so that
it may
Be ready day and night.
For when He in appearance, though
not, who shall say:
"These virginals are apt"; and try
a note,
And sit, and make sweet solace of
delight,
That men shall stand to listen on
the way,
And all the room with heavenly
music float.

—T. E. BROWN, in *Collected Poems*.

"Ready With the
Flags"

It is not easy to describe the feel-
ing with which we now, lightly and
safely, passed over our highest lat-
itude of last year, 87° 43'. We do not
know whether we shook our fists or
not. Possibly we made a grimace
and said: "Not this time, dear friend,
not this time." It is most probable
we took off our hats to our worthy
opponent. Certain it is that we looked
out on the humpy ice-field with end-
less relief knowing that we were over
it and not on it.

As we neared the Pole the work of
the navigator became more and more
intense. He must endeavor to find the
point as accurately as possible. . . .
"Ready with the flags."
Riser-Larsen knelt and through
the open window followed the sun
with his sextant.

"Now we are there!"
Out flew the beautiful double-sewn
silk Norwegian flag. It was on a
cross-bar fastened to a long alumi-
num staff exactly like a standard,
which resulted in its making a splen-
did descent. It landed correctly, fixed
itself in the ice, and the light breeze
unfurled the Norwegian colors.
Amundsen at the same moment
turned round and grasped Wisting's
hand. No word was uttered; it was
unnecessary, for these two men's
hands planted the Norwegian flag at
the South Pole on the fourteenth of
December, 1911.

Then the Stars and Stripes flew
out. It was with an extraordinary,
quite indescribable feeling that Ellis-
worth undertook this task. . . . Lastly
Noble threw down the Italian flag.
Thus all three flags stand a few
yards apart as near the Geographical
North Pole as any human being can
determine with instruments. It was
then one-twenty-five Greenwich time
on the twelfth of May, 1926. Ellis-
worth received two congratulatory
telegrams here from relations and
friends. The ice was much broken up
at the Pole and a mass of small ice-
floes was observable. It was quite
different from the other ice we had
passed over. We were uncommonly
fortunate with the weather, having
as a matter of fact, been in fog just
before reaching the Pole. This disap-
peared, however, and permitted our
navigator to take his observations.

—From "First Crossing of the Polar
Sea," by ROALD AMUNDSEN and LIN-
COLN ELLSWORTH.

Venliged

Oversættelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk
paa denne Side
DE GERNINGER, der gøres af
Venliged, hjælper os ofte til
at se, at Mennesket, naar alt
kommer til alt, er som een Familie.
Vi har alle set det hurtige Genvalg,
hvormed en venlig eller kærlig Gerning
bliver modt, naar man glæmmer
sig selv og i Dagens travle Liv giver
Udtryk for en eller anden uventet
Venlighed, hvor enkel den end kan
være. Og hvilken rig Velsignelse
kommer der ikke til Giveren! Naar
man udtrykker eller modtager Ven-
lighed kan man i Sandhed sige:
"Shorene faldt for mig paa de Hellige
Steder."

Jesus var i sin Faders Gerning,
helbredte og underviste, og i hele
sin offentlige Virksomhed lod han
ikke en Lejlighed, i hvilken han
kunde vise Venlighed, gaa tabt. Da
han saa Mængden hungre efter Kær-
lighed, rorted hans Hjerter af Kær-
lighed for dem. Da han, ved Jakobs
Brødt, mødte en Kvinde, en af Sa-
maritanerne, med hvem Jøderne ikke
ville have noget at gøre, talte han
venligt til hende og tilbød hende
levende Vand fra Livets Kilde. Da
han helbredte Simons Svigermoder,
"tog han hende ved Haanden og rej-
ste hende op."

Jesus viste Guds vidste gennem sin
Forstaaelse af Gud, at Han, Gud, er
Menneskets Skaber; og da han
havde bragt Enkens Søn til Nalm
tilbage til Livet lod han ikke den
menneskelige Følelse ud af Betragt-
ning, men han gav ham til hans
Moder. Han kaldte den værdifulde
Mand for "Søn" og sagde, at han
skulde være frimodig, idet han for-
søgte ham om, at hans Synder var
ham forladte. Da han opvakte Jairi
Datter fra de døde, tog han hende
ved Haanden, og hun stod op, og
idet han altid tog Hensyn til det
menneskelige Behov, sagde han, at
de skulde give hende noget at spise.
Jesus viste ikke nogen Utaalmod-
lighed mod ham ved Bethesda. Da
men spurgt ham venligt: "Vil du
blive rask"? Og kunde der vises
større Venlighed og Menneske-
lighed end den, der rummede i
Mesterens kærlige Indbydelse til alle,
om at komme til ham—alle, som lide
Møje og ere besværede?

Da Mængden var samlet paa det
afslidende Sted for at høre ham
predike havde Jesus venlig Medfø-
lelse med deres menneskelige Behov
og besvarede dem, idet han derved be-
viste at gennem Guds ømme Om-
sorg kan ethvert menneskeligt Behov
afhjælpes. Da hans Disciple sejlede
over den storm-omtullede Iberiske
Sø, gik han til dem og beroligede
deres Frygt og stillede Stormen. Da
Kvinden, som var grebet i Hor, blev
ført til ham, blev hans store Med-
følelse for hende rørt til sand Til-
fredshed. Da hans Disciple Tids afslæ-
dte han hendes Forsølgelse deres
Selvretfærdighed og Hykleri. Da den
rige unge Heriker kom til Jesus for
at spørge evigt Liv, var han tilsynelad-
ende endnu ikke villig til at opgive
alt for Kristus; dog saa Jesus paa
ham og fattede Kærlighed til ham,
idet han ikke dadede og fordømte
ham men afslædte, at større Uvel-
vished og Kærlighed var nødvendigt.
Hvad gjorde Mesteren i den Time at
Hylædende Nederland, da Peter i
Harme huggede Øret af Ypperste-
prestens Tjener? I Mesterens store,

tilgivende Hjerter var der ingen
Harme og ingen Uvenlighed, men
kun Medfølelse med den lidende; og
han helbredte ham. Da Thomas tyv
Jesu Venlighed sig til den
Taalmodighed, hvormed han mødte
Thomas Vantro.

Undertiden kommer der den Fri-
telse at tænke, at Venlighed under
visse Omstændigheder vilde være
Svaghed, og at vi maa trætte sætte
den, der gør Uret; men i Lærebogen
i Christian Science "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures"
skrives Mrs. Eddy (Side 6) "Gud-
dommelig Kærlighed tugter og styrer
Mennesket"; og i Miscellaneous
Writings siger hun (Side 11): "At
udmale menneskelig Retfærdighed
til dem, som forfølger og krænker en,
er ikke at overlade al Gengældelse
til Gud og at give Velsignelse for
Forbuddelse." Forstaaelsen af Chris-
tian Science viser os, at sand Ven-
lighed er Styrke, ikke Svaghed; for
saa Venlighed betyder ikke en
anden med falsk Sympati mere end
den bebyrder en anden med falsk
Vidnesbyrd. Venlighed løfter Byr-
den, letter Tyngden, giver Mod til
den, der kæmper med en Følelse af
at have lidt Nederlag, og indgiver
den forsøgte Haab. Den overvinder
(undskyldt) aldrig en Vildfarelse,
den gør os heller ikke blind for
Retfærdighed, men den gør en le-
vende til mere klart at skelne mel-
lem det rette og det urette og til, i
enhver Tilstand og under enhver
Omstændighed, at forsvare det rette.
Efterom Forstaaelsen af Gud som
guddommelig Kærlighed giver, bli-
ver vor Tanker og vor Liv levende-
gjort ved Guds uendelige Godhed.

De Gerninger, der gøres af Venlig-
hed, er de nødvendige menneskelige
Podtrid, og Christian Science lærer
os, hvorledes vi skal tage disse
Skridt viseligt, saa at hvert eneste
af dem vil blive et Skridt mod Him-
melen, og vil udfolde for os en klæ-
rende Forstaaelse af Gud, en bedre
brugelig Kundskaab om den sande
Lærdom om hvilken Møses siger:
"Min Lærdom skal dryppe som Regen,
min Tale skal flyde som Dug-
gen, som Støvregn paa Græs og som
Regndraaber paa Urter."

Those men build many houses:
They dig the earth, and they build;
They cut down the trees, and they
build;
They work always—building.

From the elevation of the mountain-
side
I beheld the clouds:
The clouds build many beautiful
houses in the sky:
They build, and they tear down;
They build, and they dissolve.

The cities of white men.
They are not beautiful, like the cloud
cities,
They are not vast, like the cloud
cities.
A wind-swept teespee
Is all the house I own.
—HARTLEY ALEXANDER, in "God's
Drum."

Kindness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEEDS of kindness often help us
to see that, after all, humanity
is as one family. We have all
seen the quick response that meets
a kind and loving deed, when self is
forgotten and some unexpected kind-
ness, however simple, is expressed
in the busy life of today. And what
a rich blessing comes to the giver!
Truly, when expressing or receiving
kindness, one may say, "The lines
are fallen unto me in pleasant
places."

Jesus went about his Father's
business, healing and teaching, and
in all his public ministry he lost no
opportunity to be kind. When he saw
the multitudes hungering for love,
his heart went out to them with
compassion. When he met the woman
at Jacob's well, one of the Samaritans,
people with whom the Jews
would have no dealings, he talked
the kindly to her and offered her living
water from the well of Life. When
he healed the mother-in-law of
Simon, he "took her by the hand, and
lifted her up."

Through his understanding of God,
Christ Jesus knew Him to be the
creator of man; yet, when he had
restored the son of the widow of
Nain, he did not ignore the human
touch, but "he delivered him to his
mother." He called the palsied man
"Son," and told him to be of good
cheer, assured him that his sins
were forgiven. When he raised Jai-
rus' daughter from the dead, he took
her hand, and she arose; and, al-
ways considerate of the human need,
he asked that something be given her
to eat.

Jesus showed no impatience with
the one at the pool of Bethesda, but
kindly asked him, "Wilt thou be made
whole?" And could greater kindness
and humanity be shown than that
contained in the Master's loving in-
vitation to all to come unto him—all
that labored and were heavy laden?

When the multitude had gathered
in a desert place to hear him preach,
Jesus was kindly sympathetic toward
their human need, and fed them,
thus proving that through God's

Childhood's Seaside

To this day when in London I pre-
pare for a swift rush to the coast I
know that I am going, not casually
to the sea, but marvelously to the
seaside; the seaside that is one place
and has no name. The place that
was seaside to me in my childhood,
being in South Devon, had a rich
and lovely name, a name that my
father, with a jocular patronage,
used to speak in the West Country
fashion, and my childish condemna-
tion of his pose was in reality a
resentment of any naming of my
heaven. I know now how unjust I
was, that the young man, ancient to
me, who thoughtfully, summer after
summer, carried his offspring the
long day's journey to the far west,
took refuge in the local speech be-
cause he, too, was shy of naming
the unnameable. He, too, was glad
to be on the seaside, and I can appre-
ciate, knowing that although seaside
is one and indescribable, there are
shores and shores, the excellence of
his choice. For though to-day I love
the pale narrow sea that tumbles
heavily upon the Sussex coast, the
fresh little sea dancing in the east
wind off Norfolk, the green Atlantic
rollers that break against the Cornish
cliffs, and many another
stretch of our island waters, each
has brought between me and the
talia of my own seaside, of the
fine, fine shingles of the Devon
beaches, the recurrent sound of them
under the tide . . . refreshing hiss
and wash as they are lifted and
sprung back by the waves, and
the echoes of this sound in the
red caves and tunnels. For years I
knew no other coast. Did not know
that there were cliffless beaches of
grey pebble, pallid in unbroken sun-
light, and waves that retired sound-
lessly over sands of muddy grey. . . .

My seaside is no longer the sea-
side that I knew. But the pier and
promenade that have usurped the
places of the old stone jetty and the
sea-wall have not changed the
sound of the sea in the coves nor
dimmed the beauty of the innumera-
ble shells washed up there. A
handful of shingle still yields cov-
eries, the small tooled shapes that
were nuggets in dress my eager
hands, minutely heavy, sea-wet and
pinkly brown in their fine ribbings
along the spine, pale to where the
lips curl inwards, ivory white.
But it was not of these things that
I thought when into endless sum-
mer, into a garden whose boundaries
were as yet unknown, there came
the news of the great journey, but
rather of the dazzling spaces of sun-
lit salty air above the little town
and of the way sound echoed
through it fresh and free. Morning
sounds, the blithe barking of a dog
upon the shore, the shrill high voice
of the fishwife announcing my in-
comparable seaside breakfast, and
later the sounds of donkeys trotting
and of people hurrying to the beach
on silent rubbered feet to laughter
and the clinking of little buckets.
And though each day I was
lost in the joy of the strong red
cliffs, the happy wash and ripple
of the waves, the shapes and colours
of the lovely things to be seen and
handled in rock pools, my best bliss
came down upon me away from the
shore. All that made seaside was
fused and distilled within the das-
sling air above the open space
where our house stood in the main
way of the townlet, a wide road di-
vided by narrow ribbons of green
lawn that ran each side of a stone-
rimmed torrent broken every few
yards by a steeply gulfing fall. I
felt both pity and contempt for
these tame sweet waters. Yet it was
in passing over the little bridge that
spanned their gentle rush to the
sea, in hearing the splash and mur-
mur of their cascades go up into
the sky, that I tasted the deepest of
my joy.—DOROTHY M. RICHARDSON, in
The Fortnightly Review.

tender care all human need may be
met. When his disciples were cross-
ing the storm-tossed sea of Tiberias,
he went to them and stilled the storm.
When the adulterous woman was brought
to him, his great compassion went out
to her in true forgiveness, and at the
same time he uncovered to her per-
secutors their self-righteousness and
hypocrisy. When the rich young
ruler came to Jesus seeking eternal
life, he was apparently not yet will-
ing to forsake all for Christ; yet
Jesus looked on him and loved him,
not blaming and condemning, but
uncovering the need for greater un-
selfishness and charity.

What did the Master do when, in
the hour of seeming defeat, Peter
resentfully cut off the ear of the
servant of the high priest? In the
Master's great forgiving heart there
was no resentment and no unkind-
ness, but only compassion for the
sufferer; and he healed him. When
Thomas doubted, Jesus' kindness was
shown in the patience with which he
met Thomas' incredulity.

Sometimes the temptation comes
to think that kindness under certain
conditions would be weakness, and
that we must rebuke the wrongdoer;
but in the Christian Science text-
book, "Science and Health with Key
to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes
(p. 6), "Divine Love corrects and
governs man;" and in "Miscellaneous
Writings" she says (p. 11): "To mete
out human justice to those who per-
secute and despoil one use, is not
leaving all retribution to God and
returning blessing for cursing." The
understanding of Christian Science
shows us that true kindness is
strength, not weakness; for true
kindness no more burdens another
with false sympathy than it burdens
another with false witness. Kindness
lifts the burden, lightens the load,
gives courage to the one struggling
with a sense of failure, and imparts
hope to the disheartened. It never
condones error; nor does it blind one
to justice, but it quickens one to dis-
tinguish more clearly between right
and wrong, and to defend the right
in every condition and circumstance.

As the understanding of God as
divine Love increases, our thoughts
and lives become animated by the
infinite kindness of God.
Deeds of kindness are necessary
human footstep; and Christian Sci-
ence is teaching us how to take
these steps wisely, so that each one
will be a step heavenward, unfolding
to us a clearer understanding of God,
a better working knowledge of that
true doctrine of which Moses says,
"My doctrine shall drop as the dew,
my speech shall distill as the rain,
as the small rain upon the tender
herb, and as the showers upon the
grass."

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into Danish.)

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AND
HEALTHWith Key to
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EDUCATIONAL

Thirty-Nine Self-Survey Questions for Teachers

Boulder, Colo.
AN EXAMINATION of 39 questions must be faced by each new member of the teaching staff of the college of arts and sciences of the University of Colorado, so the faculty voted after subjecting itself to the same after subjecting questions would demand more than the conventional three-hour final examination period in which to answer. They were to be written. They were drawn up by a committee which gave 1700 hours of conference and discussion to a self-survey of the college, and are for individual self-survey.

Under six headings the questions are as follows:
 The American System of Education: Do I believe thoroughly in the American practice of offering education to the great mass of young people? Do I believe that each student that comes to us has the intellectual, cultural, socially in the broad sense?

Our Students, Our Opportunity: Am I conscious that my personality strongly affects my students, how the ultimate effect of my course is usually great or small in proportion to the size of my personality? Am I willing to be patient in dealing with each of my students? Do I have a respect for the human material with which I am working? Do I know the rare occasions when the use of sarcasm is desirable and effective, and am I also aware of injury done to students and my influence by the judicious use of sarcasm and indulgence in cynicism? Am I keeping in mind that in education results often come slowly, and that the full fruition of our efforts is often delayed years in being manifested in individual lives? Am I doing everything possible to gain and keep the confidence of my students? Do I by word or act, consciously or unconsciously, show a contemptuous attitude toward my students? Do I make use of my opportunities to stimulate more definite purposes in my students, based upon a realization of the values to be obtained in four college years? Do I fully realize the whole of the influence that we can exert on the intellectual and social life of the state, nation and world by inspiring our students to lead a cultural life?

My Subject: Am I fully aware of and do I convey to my students the intellectual, cultural and social possibilities connected with my subject, and am I making my enthusiasm for it contagious among my students? Do I present my subject as a developing one, not as a finished product? Do I present facts as facts and theories as theories? In discussing controversial questions do I present fully the opinions of all competent authorities and stimulate students to reach conclusions of their own? While teaching the facts of science am I also teaching my students the spirit of [natural] science, the attitude that science is a growing, developing body of knowledge, that we must be flexible, tolerant, sympathetic in our viewpoint concerning this development? Do I have a clear idea of the relation of my subject to

jective that I wish to measure? Do I frame my questions so as to measure this quality or objective? Are my questions so stated that they are intelligible? Do my grades conform in value to the general average of the college?

Building for the future: Am I making a conscious effort to raise the standards of the arts college, to improve the library and laboratory facilities, to strengthen the cultural and educational hold of the institution on the state and nation? As a member of a department, do I regard my responsibilities as having been fulfilled when I have done the particular teaching assigned to me? Do I attempt to devise ways and means of increasing the department's general usefulness and efficiency? Do I co-operate easily with my colleagues and discuss new ideas with them?

More Honors Courses

ROUTINE pedagogic methods are being discarded by the English department, Northwestern University, in favor of "honors" courses which, it is hoped, will cultivate an aristocracy of learning among advanced students and eventually be the method by which all students majoring in English will work. Prof. W. F. Bryan, chairman of the department, announced recently.

"The regular lecture program must be supplemented with courses which give the brilliant student contact with scholarly methods and with a wide reading program," said Professor Bryan.

"The mature student needs to be taken from the tight system under which he is cramped and thwarted and given an opportunity to really taste the pleasures of individual study and reading. Our new plan will put the student largely upon his own resources and will furnish him with a broad and intensive background."

Already university students, majoring in English, have begun their individual work in reading. These "honors" students are exempt from the regular class work, but are expected to confer with their instructors frequently.

Every Boy a Home Builder

BETTER homes and more of them is a goal more likely to be realized since the boys in vocational schools of the United States set out to learn to build houses beautiful in architecture, sound in construction and of skillful workmanship. They are actually building houses in some communities for family occupancy.



Measure and Saw and Chop and Hammer, Log by Log—Did Certain Scouts in Sacramento, Calif.

If you want a house built, go to the local vocational school, which is already an accepted procedure in a number of localities where such schools are well established.

A Sample Home

In Sacramento, Calif., a committee promoting the program for a Better Homes Week wanted to build a home as an example to the community. But they had no money. So they called upon the local Boy Scouts, who also are schoolboys, and

in 1917, which provides for the appropriation of sums by the Federal Government for vocational education in each state, providing the sum be matched by state and local funds. Within seven years after that law was enacted, 22,000 persons were studying in vocational classes.

These boys are learning carpentry in all its ramifications; they learn to lay bricks in artistic designs; they learn the installation of electric lighting systems and plumbing—and whatever else about building a house. Connecticut is outstanding in

activity in which each group is interested, says Miss I. Grace Ball, the teacher chiefly responsible for the Grant School work, which is encouraged by the research bureau. Instruction is largely individual. Recitation, dictation and teacher-imposed discipline are discarded; class discussion takes their place. Responsibility for subject matter material needed is placed on the children. Research is encouraged. Books are used as references, not as textbooks. Pertinent information is gleaned from varied sources, such as newspapers, magazines, books other than school books and so on. Trips to museums, factories, stores enhance interest in specific subjects.

Dangers from this psychological approach to learning are avoided by occasional periods spent in analyzing, organizing and classifying the material gathered. Some final summary, such as an exhibition, a play or some other creative expression, focuses ultimate interest on the work accomplished.

A broad interest is being shown in the work of the Grant School by educators in all parts of California.

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Mrs. Dorsey Tells of Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Calif.
Special Correspondence
 HOW to keep this city, which continues to stretch and spread itself about like a growing youngster, in school clothes that will fit, is a problem constantly before local educators. About 10 years ago Los Angeles awoke to find everything in this part of its civic wardrobe ridiculously outgrown. Its school equipment was so small it couldn't even get into it, much less make a satisfactory use of it.

Looking back upon that period, Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, whose job since 1920 has been superintendent of city schools, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that nothing but "terrific" describes the problem faced. The system had to expand, and very quickly. Nor could it "just grow." It had to develop in a manner suitable to particular needs and conditions. It also had to comply with lofty ideals of education.

"Nineteen hundred and twenty found us with thousands of children more than we had seats for," she said. "We had to build. From a population of 575,000 Los Angeles was fast approaching the million mark, the school-age population was swelling itself, and there was no money to meet the situation. Fortunately, the taxpayers were not long in realizing the great need. They met it with three bond issues, totaling \$61,000,000. Then the building program, which has been continuous since 1920, began."

To say that the city now provides for 201,000 children in daily attendance gives some idea of how much a system adequate only for a medium-sized town has grown in a comparatively short space of time. This unpremeditated expansion is said to be greater than that experienced by any other city in the United States. Mrs. Dorsey indicated that a fourth bond issue is soon to be contemplated for the "clothes must grow to fit the family."

But making the clothes "fit" has not been the only difficult situation met by this superintendent and her board of advisers. Every educational problem arises in this district covering over 1000 square miles. The Frank Wiggins Trade School, now in its third year, is the city's great co-operative institution. It is co-operative in the sense that it works hand in hand with employee and employer, keeping track of industries in order to know openings and demands for workers, and to profit from advice of the master workmen about new industrial processes and methods. It holds classes from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. without intermission. One of its great benefits is that it enables workers to perfect themselves at their employment without leaving it. It also co-ordinates craftsmanship with general education, some of the classes alternating attendance at regular school with the trade school work each week. A few of the subjects given are carpentry, brick-laying, chef-cooking, electricity, janitorial, telegraph, dyeing and spotting, clothes-cleaning, tailoring, and machine sewing to the finest kind of embroidery. More especially for women there is cafeteria cooking, dressmaking, millinery, art work, pottery, and beauty culture."

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New "A" Filter Is Simplest Solution of A. C. Operation

Shield Grid Tubes May Be Used—Device Connects Direct to Present Set Without Change

The following article describes a device the market has long been waiting for. This, in our opinion, is a most excellent approach to solving the A. C. problem, and it makes A. C. operation with shielded grid tubes a simple problem.

A new era of radio reception seems to have arrived wherein, for the first time, maximum sensitivity with good tone quality, simplicity of construction and complete dry A. C. operation are combined together. This is due primarily to two new devices, the shielded grid tube and a thoroughly efficient low voltage "A" filter-unit.

This new tube may easily be incorporated in effective circuits using but one or two where several tubes were used before and giving this great sensitivity without being used in a highly regenerative condition. It has been the use of ordinary tubes in this regenerative way that has caused much of the distortion and a large part of the so-called static in our previous receivers. The shielded tube gives us simplicity and tone quality greater than ever achieved before.

Long before the A. C. tube was thought of we had B eliminators and the A battery was the one objectionable unit. Trickle chargers and similar devices were makeshifts at the best. The regular charger being thrown on and off to keep the battery up was but little better and at the best we had a heavy, messy, rapidly deteriorating storage battery to deal with.

The A. C. tube has received so much publicity that many manufacturers have been forced to adopt it. That they are entirely satisfactory is a question and interviews with the public and radio men at large will show a great difference of opinion. Excellent work is being done, however, to develop them further.

In the meantime, in a quiet way, research has been going on toward the development of a real dry A. C. eliminator which would be as effective as its companion unit, the B eliminator. This was most desirable as it meant that one could use their regular tubes and no rewiring, harnesses, tube adapters or similar arrangement would be needed. This year has seen several of these developed, most of them pretty fair but usually very complicated, particularly where a man would want to assemble one himself.

Shield Grid and A. C. Getting back to our shielded grid tube, we have been faced with the fact that as effective as this was, it

AMUSEMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO

HENRY DUFFY PLAYERS
PRESENT
at ALCAZAR THEATRE
"TAKE MY ADVICE"
at PRESIDENT THEATRE
"The SHANNONS OF BROADWAY"
A NEW COMEDY BY JAMES GLEASON

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

LUCILLE LAVERNE
in "SUN-UP"
The Play That Took New York and London By Storm
HAS A BIG MESSAGE
Miss LaVerne now touring
THE ORPHEUM CIRCUIT
Week of April 15
Herald Theatre, Portland, Ore.
Week of April 21
Orpheum Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Open House One Week
English's
WINTHROP AMES
GILBERT & SULLIVAN
OPERA COMPANY
"TOLAN" "MIKADO"
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
WEEK APRIL 9: ST. LOUIS, MO.

BALTIMORE

MARYLAND THEATRE—One Week
WINTHROP AMES
GEORGE
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
WEEK APRIL 9: BUFFALO, N. Y.

BOSTON

COPLEY
A NEW RAILWAY MYSTERY
"The Wrecker"
By the Author of "The Ghost Train"

HAVE you renewed

your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

was not an A. C. tube and would not work out satisfactorily when attempts were made to use it with A. C. This tube demands smooth, filtered direct current. One newly developed A. C. eliminator will give just this, so that instead of waiting another year or two for tube developments, this tube is available for building into a permanent truly A. C. receiver at once.

The difficulty in the way of a good eliminator has been primarily the great capacity needed to filter out the hum. Tobe Deutschmann Company engineers have finally developed a dry A. C. condenser which contains 3600 microfarads in a can smaller than the type used to house a good high voltage B. condenser.

With a view to making this unit an economical proposition and simple to build, two especially designed choke coils have been combined in a case with one of these condenser units giving the reader a complete A. filter.

Now all that is necessary to complete the A. C. eliminator is a charger of some two amperes capacity feeding into this unit as though it were a battery. This is left on, however, only when the set is being used. Thus the millions of chargers in use around the country can be used with one of the Tobe A. filters and give the owner perfect A. C. operation, demanding no rewiring, harnesses or new tubes, other than the one or two shielded grid tubes he may wish to build into a set, which, of course, is not necessary.

For those who wish to go into something new and better, the A. C. set of this year is not their limit for they may have the shielded grid set of next year, yes, and the year after, using much of their present apparatus and most of the tubes as well as the B. eliminator and charger.

Those who have not a charger need only a rectifier and transformer and high voltage rheostat and in a few minutes they can build one of these eliminators as the majority of wiring is already done inside of the Tobe A. filter. A 10-ohm heavy duty Clarostat should be connected in the positive lead to the set in order to control the voltage from the eliminator and compensate for line voltage variations.

For rectifiers the Elkon and Benwood Linz units have been found most effective. These are rated at two amperes but will actually handle quite a little over this amount. The transformers tested to date which work out well with this unit are 75-watt affairs with a secondary running from 10 to 14 volts. These are made by Acme, National, Thorndarson and Elkon. In the diagram a voltmeter is shown in dotted lines which can be inserted. This is advisable if an accurate check is to be kept on the line voltage variations common to all A. C. current sources.

AMUSEMENTS

PORTLAND, ORE.

HENRY DUFFY PLAYERS
PRESENT
at THE MUSIC BOX Theatre
Lady Next Door
Mat. Wed. and Sat., 8:30 and 5:00
Nights, 8:00, 7:30 and 5:00

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

HENRY DUFFY PLAYERS
PRESENT
at EL CAPITAN THEATRE
"New Brooms"
with ROBERT M'WAIDE
HELEN FERGUSON, JASON HOWARD

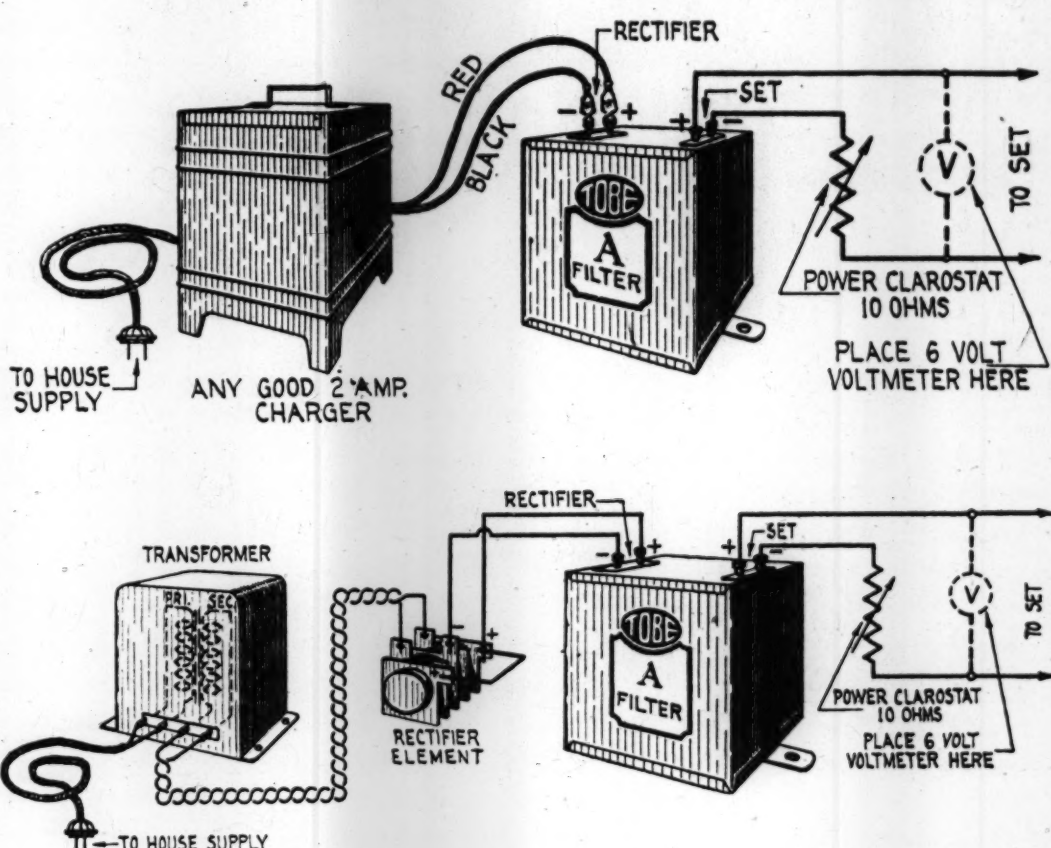
LOS ANGELES

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
THE CIRCUS
230 330 DAILY

ARTHUR F. SMITH'S

Figueras PLAYHOUSE
940 SOUTH FIGUERAS STREET
LOS ANGELES
EXCESS BAGGAGE
NOW PLAYING

Two Ways of Using "A" Filter



A Glance at These Diagrams Will Show That We Have Not Overemphasized the Simplicity of the Application of the A. Filter to Radio Reception. The Filter With a Two Ampere Charger is Shown in the Upper Diagram, While the Lower Shows How a Rectifier, to Take the Place of the Charger, May Be Quickly Assembled.

Radio Program Notes

THREE classical selections are to be offered by the group of instrumentalists radio-casting in the program, entitled, "At Home With the Masters" in the next broadcast of that feature through the associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, Friday evening, April 13. This program will present the Court String Quartet and the Court Woodwind Ensemble, together with a quintet composed of piano, violin, viola, cello and bass.

The Court String Quartet, Variations on Die Follie ("The Trout") from Quintet for Piano, Violin, Viola, Cello and Bass, Op. 14, Schubert; Messrs. Semmler, Bespody, Stillman, Glick and Forster.

Rondo: Allegro ma non troppo, from Quintet, Op. 16, for Piano, Oboe, Clarinet, Horn and Bassoon, Beethoven; The Court Woodwind Ensemble and Mr. Semmler.

Stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System are: WOR, WCAU, WEAN, KMAK, WJAS, WAIU, WGHF, WWOV, KMBC, WNAC, WPBL, WCAO, WADC, WKRC, WMAQ, KMOX and KOIL.

Lucien Schmit, 'cello soloist in the Cities Service Hour, to be heard by NBC Red Network listeners on Friday evening, April 13, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, 7 central time, will play a rare old violinello made by Guarnerius in 1770. The priceless instrument which Mr. Schmit will use was played by the great cellist, Davidoff, in the string quartet, of which Leopold Auer was solo violinist, that graced the splendor and pomp of the soirees of Czar Nicholas. Smuggled out of Russia after the revolution, the treasure is now owned by a New York collector who has loaned it to Mr. Schmit expressly for use in this Cities Service concert. The program will be directed, as usual, by Rosario Bourdon.

Mr. Schmit will play the "Intermezzo" by Lalo as a cello solo. The Cities Service Cavilliers will sing the Battle of Jericho. The concluding selection will be the "Barcarolle" from "Tales of Hoffman" which will

RESTAURANTS

PITTSFIELD, MASS.
FORBES & WALLACE
Incorporated
Observatory Restaurant
CAFETERIA, DINING ROOM and GRILLE

PORTLAND, ME.

MISS BOWMAN, Manager
Cumberland Tea Room
Arcade Balcany, Chapman Building
PORTLAND, ME.

NEW YORK CITY

DIXIE KITCHEN
CAFETERIA
LUNCHES ON
DINNER
Real Southern Cooking
Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 48 St.
Closed Sundays

CONCORD, N. H.

LUNCH OR FEAST
Nardini's
ALWAYS OPEN
CONCORD, N.H.

NBC Pacific Network from 9 to 9:30 o'clock.

A saxophone octet will provide novel entertainment during this evening's entertainment. Two selected will divide the octet's numbers into three groups.

Our Director... Bigelow
The Conductor... Urbanek
Get the River Ready... Saxophone Octet
Selected... Contralto solo
The Wiggly Wiggle... Barrall
Old Time's Saxophone... Alford
Kitten Scamper... Barrall
Just Awearin' for You... Bond
Saxophone Octet
Selected... Contralto solo
Confound... Effros and Wall
Lavin' Sax... Barrall
White Rock March... Saxophone Octet
Selected... KOMO, KFOA, KGW, KGO, KPO, and KFI will transmit.

The Gold Spot Pals, the first children's "gang" to be featured on the air, will make their debut in a program through stations associated with the Blue Network on Friday evening, April 13, at 6:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

In the opening program of this series five children come together to form a club, and in the succeeding weeks they engage in various escapades. They range in age from 8 to 12 years.

The programs by the Gold Spot Pals are sponsored by the Grator and Knight Company of Worcester, Mass., makers of Gold Spot Spartan sole leather.

Director Louis Katzman has selected popular and semi-classical music for the program of the Whittall Anglo-Persians to be presented through the medium of the NBC Red Network to radio listeners on Friday evening, April 13, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time (8, central time).

Mr. Katzman's long experience in the direction of orchestras for phonograph reproduction has given him a special knack in the orchestral expression of popular dance music of the better type.

Not being a disciple of "jazz," Mr. Katzman's arrangements, while retaining all the life and brilliance of rhythm, have none of the ultra-syncope affected by some orchestrations. Therefore, those for whom ordinary jazz has no appeal should find much charm in this presentation of popular dance music.

The evening's program:
The Call of the Desert
The Beggar... Snyder
Blue River... Shapiro
Blue River... Shapiro
Foolin' Time... Hawkins
Selections from "Connecticut Yankee"
My Blue Heaven... Donaldson
Parting Melody

WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTG, WCHS, WLIT, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WEBB, WTMJ, KSD, WCCO, WOC, WOW, WDAF, WBAZ and KOA will radio-cast this program.

Happy little half-hour strolls down "memory lane" are now being taken once a week by WBAL audiences, since a new feature entitled "Musical Memories" has been added to the programs of the Baltimore station. Most of us enjoy wandering now and then down "memory lane" and, consequently, these "Musical Memories" are arousing much interest and enthusiasm among those who have already joined the radio wanderlust from this station.

The next of these "Musical Memories" programs will go on the air at 8 o'clock, eastern time, on Friday evening, April 13, at which time the music meandering down "memory lane" will feature the well-known numbers from "The Magic Melody," one of the big theatrical hits a few seasons ago. Frederick Arnold Kummer, a Baltimorean, wrote the book and lyrics for this musical show, while the score is by Sigmund Romberg.

The "Musical Memories" are presented by vocal and instrumental soloists, and the musical selections are threaded with a continually narrative to give color and romance to the setting. The one-time popular air, "Memory Lane," is heard both at the opening and conclusion of this feature program while the same melody is played as an undertone during

the narration of the theme. The artists are Roberta Glanville, soprano; Masud Albert, contralto; Edward Jendrek and John Wilbourn, tenors; Walter N. Linthicum, baritone; Michael Weiner, violinist; Samuel Maurice Stern, cellist, and Sol Sax, pianist.

WORLD'S CHURCHES TO CONFER ON PEACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—An inter-religious and international conference for peace will be held in The Hague from July 31 to Aug. 2 of this year, on the initiative of a Hague committee representing religious creeds. An international conference for peace from an educational standpoint was held at Prague in 1927, and one at Amsterdam from the economic and political point of view. It was, therefore, considered desirable to have a third meeting covering the aspect of peace from a religious standpoint.

Representatives of various religious creeds will relate what their churches and other religious institutions have been doing and are doing to promote international peace, and it is hoped that the conference will further constructive co-operation.

Stockholm Has Remarkable Expansion and Prosperity

Building Is Extending in All Directions, Following Fixed City Plan, With Standard Height for All, and Only Few Skyscrapers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—The bills recently introduced into the Swedish Parliament for the reduction of taxes are a proof of the prosperity manifested in Sweden during the last year, which has been attended by a remarkable growth in building in all directions, so much so that a movement is on foot to create a Greater Stockholm, to include all the surrounding suburbs and villa cities.

From a formerly peaceful, carefree city, Stockholm now fairly bristles with business activity, with electric advertisements of the most modern variety, and with large show windows filled with imported luxuries. Luxury is reflected in the toilets of the women—one meets only Parisian silhouettes. This sudden development has been the subject of editorial in several foreign newspapers of late.

In Denmark, Paris, Geneva, and London correspondents have occupied themselves with searching for the cause of the strides Stockholm is taking. Stockholm is being developed after a fixed city plan. All architects' plans must be submitted to the state or city architect. There is a standard of

height for all buildings, although in the heart of the city two or three skyscrapers have lately made their appearance. Thus this great growth is marked by a number of orderly streets consisting entirely of new houses of no little architectural interest.

Stockholm's latest completed building is the Carlton Hotel, comprising all the modern inventions for comfort and beauty. One might go on and speak of the numerous biograph theaters with their spacious, well-heated anterooms, and the folk schools with their luxurious baths and swimming pools.

Perhaps more remarkable than anything else in this awakening of activity along all lines is the fact that the city is so financially sound that it is able to reduce taxation. The loan budget was not increased either last year or this, the whole amount, 9,100,000 kronor, being in each case covered by a current surplus from the previous year's loan budget.

The actual lowering of taxes in the capital of Stockholm in the last two years amounts to 30 ore on the kronor. It may be noted in this connection that the cost of both gas and electricity under state control has also been lowered.

HOTELS

Greater Boston

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person... \$3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed)... \$4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds)... \$5.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston House
A delightful home for a short visit or permanent residence.
Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates
KEN more 1480

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON

Hotel Minerva
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient.
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Cafe of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
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Six minutes to Park Street. Five minutes' walk to Christian Science Church.
M. E. FRITZ, President and Treasurer

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Unique in Boston for its unobscured view of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park. Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.
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Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

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Planned Comfort
Comfort doesn't just happen nor is it left to the guest to provide, at The Vendome.
The furnishings, the service, the little personal attentions are thoughtfully planned and carried out to make your visit a happy one.
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"Service with a Smile"
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Rates \$3.50 and Up
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No Cover Charge
YOUR CAR CARED FOR ON ARRIVAL
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8 min. from a Christian Science Church
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Rates
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Bath with each room
Special weekly rates
Excellent New England Cafe

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Excellent Cuisine
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For the Summer Months
Light, pleasant and attractive. Enjoyable for home life. Fully equipped for housekeeping, with modern efficiency kitchen and dining alcove. Electric refrigeration. Incinerators. Maid, valet and nurse-maid service available. Restaurant a la carte and table d'hôte. Prices moderate. Ownership management.
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At Beacon Street
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"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
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Gilman M. Lougee, Manager



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in Maine

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Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

MAINE CORN, PEAS AND BLUEBERRIES ARE OF HIGHEST QUALITY

BRITAIN SEEKS
STANDARDIZING
OF ELECTRICITY

Sir John Snell Regards 3d.
or 4d. Per Unit as Lowest
Domestic Price

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The commissioners set up by the British Government in 1926 to connect up and standardize electric installations throughout Britain have now issued their proposals for central England.

The area covered extends from Stoke-on-Trent and Mansfield in the north to Tewkesbury and Buckingham in the south; and from Newark and Higham Ferrers in the east to Shrewsbury and the Welsh border in the west. It includes important industrial regions around Birmingham, and embraces a population of 5,218,000. Of 46 public generating stations in this area 21 are to be gradually closed down, the remainder developed and improved.

Sir John Snell, chairman of the Electricity Commission, explaining the scheme in an interview, said: "The object of standardizing the frequency is to reduce ultimately the price of electricity to its lowest possible figure. The main transmission lines to be constructed will be for the purpose of interconnecting the selected stations so that all will be under one direction. These transmission lines will penetrate to districts at present without electricity.

"In five years' time, we estimate there will be a saving of £1,400,000 to the present electricity generating undertaking. Any saving must be carried to the pockets of the consumer. For the last normal year (1925-26) the average price of electricity per unit in the area was 1½d. Today it is probably still lower. In a few years, under the scheme, the average price will be measurably under 1d.

"At the same time, I wish to make it clear that the price to the household consumer can never be as low as that. For various reasons, it cannot be less than 3d. or 4d. per unit, and for some time it will be more. Because of the economic way the industrial user receives electricity, and the quantity he consumes, he may obtain it for under 1½d. a unit in the future.

"We estimate that the number of units of electricity to be sold in 1934-35 under the Central England scheme will be 1,390,000,000, against 762,000,000 last year. Although it is a more problematical calculation, we believe that in 1940-41 we shall sell 2,820,000,000 units, or 3½ times as much as last year."

WORK FOR PALESTINE
ORPHANS COMPLETED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—A total of \$2,250,000 was spent on Palestine orphans by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee between the time the orphan committee was founded in July, 1919, and the recent winding up of its activities.

The object of the committee was to bring up 4000 orphan children left in Palestine after the war. The children have been placed in private homes and wherever possible with their relatives. At one time, however, the committee found it necessary to

GREEN GABLES INN
and Cabins

Cape Elizabeth, Maine
A secluded spot by the sea. Harmonious surroundings, beautiful grounds, broad ocean view, bathing beach, sun-heated sea pool, etc. A place for a real vacation, quiet and restful. Cabins accommodate from two to ten people. All modern conveniences. Opens May 25. Send for booklet. C. T. SWETT, Manager

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Baldpate
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Will Open Saturday, April 7
WILHELMINE S. BRAY, Prop.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
250 Rooms, 200 With Bath
A la Carte Dining Room and Cafeteria
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On Ocean Drive and Promenade
16 Miles by Motor, 20 Minutes by Train
ATTRACTIVE WINTER RATES
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Hyannis, Mass.
OPEN for the Reception
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Phone Hyannis 8602
Morgan S. Dada, Proprietor

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Home of
CONCORD, New Hampshire
75 miles from Boston
100 miles from White Mountains

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BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Clean, Comfortable and Convenient
Excellent Table, Reasonable Rates
"New England's Finest Small Hotel"
CLINT R. CARPENTER, Owner-Mgr.

Maine

Development
Commission

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NEW JERSEY

Thirty-five miles of safe ocean beaches. Delaware Bay fishing and boating. Golf, tennis, baseball, motoring, beach games, calisthenics. Boardwalks, casinos, theatres, concerts, dancing.

Modern hotels and boarding houses. Homes and apartments at reasonable rentals.

Excellent highways connect the principal resorts, and lead to all important New Jersey roads.

Inland are rich, productive farm-lands. Many fine farm and orchard sites.

Splendid railroad service to all resorts. Write for descriptive booklet.

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Publicity Director
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Colonial Hospitality
Radio in Every Room
Rates: \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00

Setting new standards in policy, facilities and service. Rates posted in every room. Tub and shower, electric fan, steam heat and circulating ice water in every room. Centrally located. Garage in same block. Write for booklet.

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GEORGE H. MASON, Manager
ELLIOTT W. BUTTS, Mgr. Director

300 Rooms and Bath. One of the finest dining rooms in the South.

Headquarters
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Modern, Clean, Comfortable, Reasonable... Family and Tourist. Center of City... European Plan, \$2.00 and \$3.00... Fine Cafeteria... Send for Booklet. WINDLE W. SMITH, Mgr.

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1618 Michigan Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.

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Our modern conveniences and friendly service will make you comfortable and happy.
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Special weekly or monthly rates
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DOUBLE ROOM WITH BATH \$5.00
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ESPECIALLY TO LADIES TRAVELING ALONE

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OMAHA, NEB.
In Center of Everything
Rates, Single \$1.25 to \$1.75
Single with Bath \$2.00 to \$2.50

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Good Meals
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From 2nd—4th—Double
MAYFLOWER MAYFLOWER MAYFLOWER MAYFLOWER MAYFLOWER

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5TH AND MAIN STREETS
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50 rooms	\$1.50	\$2.00
150 rooms	\$2.00	\$2.50-\$3.00
200 rooms with private bath	\$2.50-\$3.00	\$3.00-\$4.00
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100 rooms	\$2.50	\$3.00
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Hotel TYLER

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NEW YORK CUPP MARKET

Markets at a Glance

INDUSTRIALS			
ies in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Acetol Prod A.....	25%	25%	25%
1 Aero SpA.....	20	20	20
2 Aluminum Co Am.....	127%	127	127%
2 Aluminum Co Can.....	108%	108	108%
1 American Comdr.....	04	04	04
2 Am Cont Oilfields.....	82	80	82
2 Am Int'l Auto.....	158	158	158
1 Am Dept Stores.....	18%	18%	18%

1 Am Lat & Trac.....	193	198	198
1 Am Nat Gas.....	20%	20%	20%
2 Am Po&Lt pte.....	107	107	107
2 Am Rolling Mills.....	101%	101%	101%
3 Am Solv & Ch vtc..	18	18	18
4 Am Solv&Ch pte pf	30%	30%	30%
6 Am Mfg op	79	78%	79
8 Am States Sec A... .	8%	8%	8%

Sales High Lo
1 Alabama P 5e'56 102% 102%

[illegible][illegible]

Can Marc Wrls.	7%	7%	7%	38	Ct Pld 5 '46	41	102%	102%
Carlb Sy New	19%	19%	19%	1	Clev T Bldg 6 '41	99%	99%	99%
Carnation Milk	43	42%	43	3	Cons G Galt 6 '49	106%	106%	106%
Cashmere Milk	25%	25%	25%	14	Cons Pub 63 '46	101%	101%	101%
Cas. Plow Wks.	25%	25%	25%	3	Cons Galt 5 '55	97%	97%	97%
Celanese 1st pf.	165	165	165	1	Cont Oil 5 '42	115	115	115
CelansCrp Am new.	90	89%	90	1	Cont Secur 2 '51	115	115	115
Chelate	66%	66%	66%	1	Cudshy P 5 '46	101%	101%	101%
Chem Am Mfg.	43	43	43	10	Dew & S L 6 '40	81%	81%	81%
Chetco Cab. new.	25	25	25	10	Dew			

[illegible][illegible]

erod Radio	85	74	89	34	PuberN85	112	111	114
en Bak new	70	74	79	35	PuberN86	98	98	98
en Bak new	70	74	79	35	RichErd O 68	106	106	106
en Pir	75	75	75	36	SILGAsCoke67	95	95	95
en Pir	109	109	109	37	SILGAsCoke68	95	95	95
en Ice Cream	70	68	69	38	SCHUrtE 65	95	95	95
en Ldy Mach n	24	24	24	39	SCHUrtE 65	95	95	95
en Ldy Mach n	24	24	24	40	Servel Cor 68	97	97	97
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	41	Servel Cor 68	97	97	97
en Adolf	95	95	95	42	Shawheen 78	95	95	95
en Adolf	95	95	95	43	ShawGw&P45	97	97	97
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	44	Schuldt 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	45	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	46	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	47	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	48	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	49	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	50	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	51	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	52	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	53	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	54	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	55	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	56	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	57	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	58	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	59	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	60	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	61	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	62	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	63	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	64	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	65	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	66	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	67	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	68	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	69	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	70	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	71	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	72	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	73	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	74	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	75	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	76	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	77	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98
en Alden Alden Coal	157	157	157	78	Solvay Am 68	98	98	98

Tecla Min	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	2 Scripps Co w 5 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Heyden Chem Inc	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1 Sharon Stl 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Houston Gulf Gas	21 3/4	18 1/2	20	1 S'west P&L 68	111 1/2	111 1/2
				5 Steaks Mfg Co	100 1/2	100 1/2

[illegible]

efcort Realty pf	41%	39%	41	6 UtilP&L 5 ¹ / ₈ s	'47	96½	96¼
ehigh V Coal ctf	34½	32	33½	5 Wab Ry 4 ¹ / ₂ s	'98	95½	95½
ehighVCoalSales	54	54	54	14 WarBrP 6½s	'28	111	110
eonard Oil	7½	7	7½	10 WarnerQuin 6s	'42,101½	101½	95½
ion Oil	24½	24	24½	5 WestvacoCh5½s	'37,103½	103½	
ong Is Lgt pf....	110½	110½	110½				
avis Bott Co... .	17½	17½	17½				

FOREIGN BONDS

28 Adriatic El 7s	'52	98	98
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Head Tn Plate	50	60	60	5	Antioquia 7s	87%	94
Head Jnn & Co nw 58	58	58	58%	10	Bataviana 4 1/8	42.94	94
Head Shoe 180%	180%	180%		5	Bogota M Bk 7s	95%	95
Head Cn Store	45	45	45	5	Bogota M Bk 47 n.	94%	94 1/2
Head Mexico Oil	45	45	45	5	Bogota A P Bk	94%	94
Head Middle West Util. 133%	133%	133%		5	Buen A P 7s	102%	102 1/2
Head Middle West Util. 24	24	24	24	1	Corn P Bk 5 1/8	37.91	91
Head Mohawk & Hudson	51	51	51	2	Chile M B 6s 31.	98%	98%
Head Mohawk Val nw 51%	51%	51%		10	Danap P 6 1/8	52.88%	88%
Head and Gulf Oil nw 94	94	94	94				

[illegible]

Wh & G N R R 3	39	39	100%
Chl & Sh Gr w	27%	27%	27%
Bedd Bem Pond	44%	44%	44%
Bedd Bem Pond	12%	12%	12%
Bedd Bem Pond	17%	17%	17%
Butte Mines	1%	1%	1%
Ohio Pow	25%	25%	25%
States Pow pt.109	109	109	109
States Pow A.135%	135%	135%	135%
theast Pow	33%	33%	33%
West Eng nw	33%	33%	33%
Oil	61%	61%	61%
G&E lpt	90	90	90
Medellin Cl ss.	104%	104%	104%
Mendoza P 74%	91	91	91
Cordoba 7s	100	100	100
Dan Cons ss	98%	98%	98%
10 Dan Cons ss	98%	98%	98%
11 NipponEdw	75	75	75
13 NipponEdw	47	47	47
14 NipponEdw	62	62	62
15 NipponEdw	98	98	98
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87 NipponEdw	98	98	

nder Davis new	45	44	10	3 RioJan 65	53	98%	98%
nder Groc B	45	44	10	3 Rusan 65	19	18%	16%
nney A pf	104	104	104	6 Ruan 65	271	61%	16%
nney E Sec	40%	40%	40%	6 SaarBsmCn	78	35102	102
nn E Secur	40%	40%	40%	2 SanFare 78	45	98%	98%
nn Wat & Pw	71%	71%	71%	2 SanChle 78	49	10%	10%
opies Drug S	56	55%	56	2 SanLd 78	45	1033%	103%
lia Elec	6%	6%	6%	1 SaxStMTr 78	62	90	101
liah Cn pf	20%	20%	20%	4 SrbCnSvly 78	62	90	89%
liah Cn pf	20%	20%	20%				

Fire Oil & Gas.	49%		49%
Energie Mig		8	8
S&S Company	63	62%	62%
Pettit Canada	78	78%	78%
Pettit Canada	14	14	14
Shuman Bros	280	280	280
Lis Royce Am pt	42	42	42
Canadian Canadian	24	24	24
Oil Co	110	110	110
T. Stat Co	110	98%	98%

21 Shintoil Wkly	62	97	97
6 Stunnes T	46wa	94%	94%
1 ThyHydElitr	52	94	94
26 UnStWkly B	56	-107%	106%
10 UnStWkly A	47A	94	94
69 Vienna G	52	91%	90%
22 WeibElyr	68	92%	92%
15 Warsaw	57	89%	89%

Factual sales.

Category	1960	1961	1962
Way Cars H&L	160	160	160
Way Stores	490	475	490
Weg's Paper	76 7/8	75	76 7/8
Weg's Hardware	290 1/2	290 1/2	30 3/4
Weg's Oats	127 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Weg's Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Weg's r/s	12 1/2	9 1/2	12
Weg's Grocery	249 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2
Weg's Hardware	290 1/2	290 1/2	290 1/2
Weg's Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Weg's r/s	12 1/2	9 1/2	12

Selling Rubber	41%	41%	41%
Incr Inc vte	7%	7%	7%
Inc vte	18%	18%	18%
Denn	15%	14%	28%
Mfg Ltd.	6%	6%	16%
Asbestos	27%	27%	27%
Heat R.L.	47%	47%	47%
Chest Pk	14%	14%	14%
Cities Util pf.	84%	84%	84%
Penn Oil	41%	41%	41%

[illegible]

ken Osa n y	18	18	18	18
ken Det Axl v	15	15	15	15
ken Bertylly	44	44	44	44
ophax Esh	4	4	4	4
ophax Min	1	1	1	1
ken Lux D Pic	7	7	7	7
phing Chalfang	30	30	30	30
van	53	53	53	53
an Oil & Gas	3	3	3	3
o Prod	31	31	31	31

Life One n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Two n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Three n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Four n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Five n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Six n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Seven n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Eight n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Nine n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Ten n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Eleven n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Twelve n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Thirteen n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Fourteen n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Fifteen n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Sixteen n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Seventeen n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Eighteen n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Nineteen n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Twenty n Yr.	18%	18%
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Life Twenty Nine n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Thirty n Yr.	18%	18%
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Life Ninety Seven n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Ninety Eight n Yr.	18%	18%
Life Ninety Nine n Yr.	18%	18%
Life One Hundred n Yr.	18%	18%
Life One Hundred One n Yr.	18%	18%
Life One Hundred Two n Yr.	18	

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate for one line, minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

Beautiful Delta Farm For Sale

NINE-ROOM dwelling home, seven-acre tract, with 100 ft. frontage on highway, peaches, alfalfa, fine for cotton, corn, oats, wheat, trucking, concrete road to gate, market, one-half mile from station, high school near, lovely lake, plenty of fish. Write

C. L. EVANS

Lock Box 617, Jackson, Mississippi

YOUR MONTANA LAND OR MORTGAGES

If these investments require attention, write

JAMES L. HUMPHREY

P. O. Box 1429, Great Falls, Montana

Real Estate Sales, Rentals, Collections

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN FOR ADVERTISING PENCILS

Part or full time; good earnings; commission

Part or full time; good earnings; commission

Part or full time; good earnings; commission

Part or full time; good earnings; commission

Part or full time; good earnings; commission

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Part or full time; good earnings; commission

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Arizona

TUCSON

(Continued)

ROBERTSON'S ELECTRIC BAKERY

Fine Cakes and Pastries for All Occasions

428 North 4th Ave. Phone 879

Corner Park Ave. and 6th Street

Say it with Flowers or with Gifts from

FORDERER'S ORCHID

44 N. Stone Ave. Phone 190

ROBINSON'S MARKET

Finest Eastern Meats

227 East Congress St., Tucson, Arizona

QUALITY Phone 176 SERVICE

PIGGY WIGGLY

119 East Congress Street

426 NORTH FOURTH AVE.

SOUTHERN ARIZONA

BANK & TRUST COMPANY

32-38 North Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits

Over \$500,000

Service and Appreciation

California

SAN FRANCISCO

MARNELL & CO

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING

181 Market Street, opp. Grant Avenue

Phone Kearny 5084

Colorado

BOULDER

You Get Courteous, Helpful, Efficient Service at

Streamers

THE DRUG STORE THAT ALWAYS MAKES GOOD

1910 TWELFTH STREET

Phone 109

Beauty and Quality Are Combined in

TAVANNES WATCHES

Strap and Bracelet

J. S. BENTLEY, Jeweler

Build with Stone, It Lasts Longer

Stone bungalows and fireplaces.

Contract or day work

C. G. HOUSE

836 1/2 Grant Place Phone 1941

VALENTINE

HARDWARE COMPANY

We sell useful things for the kitchen and the home.

Perry's Shoe Shop

Expert Repairing

Best Material Used and All Work Guaranteed

1915 Twelfth Street Phone 144-J

WATTS-HARDY

DAIRY

Thirteenth and Walnut Streets

Telephone 401

VANIMAN'S

CAFETERIA

For Superior Quality and Better Service

2111 TWELFTH STREET

JACK FAUS, Jr.

Studebaker-AUTOMOBILES-Packard

FIRST CLASS MECHANICS

and WELL-EQUIPPED SHOP

Accessories-Tires-Service

Phone 489-W 1917 12TH STREET

The Laundry Does It Best

The MODEL LAUNDRY

12th at Walnut Phone 339

Smith Shoe Company

QUALITY FOOTWEAR

CORRECTLY FITTED

1224 Pearl Street

"You Just Know That She Wears Them"

McCallum Silk Hosiery

We have them in all of the popular shades.

THE WHITE-DAVIS MERCANTILE CO.

A and B Grocery and Market

Home Made Pies, Doughnuts, Cup Cakes,

Rolls, and Baking Powder Biscuits

1133 13th Street Phone 563

FOUR DELIVERIES DAILY

Post Office Service Station

15th and Walnut

15th and Arapahoe

"The name every motorist knows, remembers, and appreciates"

COLORADO SPRINGS

114-116 S. Tejon St.

Kaufman's

Department Store

Onyx Hosiery Armand Face Powder

Peppermint Naïd Dress Shields

Pequot Sheets and Pillow Cases

You'll Come Back for More—When You Try

Lillian Byers Candies

—chocolates, toffee, nuts!

—all so good you can hardly choose.

—delicious party favors, too.

108 EAST Pikes Peak

PICTURES AND FRAMING

Stand Frames and Prints

Masellos Art Shop

124 EAST Pikes Peak

Let us make your photograph

Call M. 1636-W for an appointment

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Colorado

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Continued)

More heat—less ash

Pikeview, COAL

The Pike's Peak Fuel Co.

COLORADO SPRINGS

DENVER

PUEBLO

HARRIS-SANDISON

GARAGE

Rear City Hall

We specialize on Auto Repairing and

Rebuilding. Well equipped shop.

Elite

Laundry and Dry Cleaning

117 North Tejon Street

Call Main 82 for Prompt Service

COX BROTHERS SHOE CO.

1. Miller Beautiful Shoes

for Women

26 NORTH TEJON STREET

Siddings & Wicklund

Quality Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear,

Children's Apparel, Furniture,

Rugs and Draperies

LUNDGREN'S

The FASHION SHOP

Coats, Dresses, Millinery

New Spring Merchandise

BURNS THEATRE BUILDING

COFFEE SHOP MARKET

"WHERE MEATS SHOW

AND TASTE THEIR QUALITY"

124 NO. TEJON STREET

DENVER

Home-Service Bakers

DENVER BREAD CO.

HOMEPYD BREAD and a full variety

of baked goods, both bread and cake,

brought fresh to your door daily by the

HOMEPYD MAN.

SPEED BLVD.

WEST 12TH AVE.

Phone Champa 2211

New Method

CLEANERS & DYERS

COLFAX AND OGDEN

Phone York 9091

DENVER

WINONA'S HAT SHOP

Distinctive Millinery

Specialize on Matron's Hats

and Large Head Sizes

WINONA G. AMSDEN

802 16th Street Phone Champa 399

DENVER, COLO.

The Lantz

Sanitary Laundry Co.

17-19-21-23 Broadway

Established 1904

Only high-grade work solicited.

Parcel post given prompt attention.

Phone So. 366 DENVER, COLO.

EVERETTE R. BROWN

FLORIST

615 Sixteenth St. Phone Main 4427

DENVER, COLO.

SHRAIBERGS

FLORAL SHOP

WE OWN OUR OWN GREENHOUSES

EVERYTHING IN

CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS

16th at Arapahoe, Denver, Main 3592

Something "New" on Colfax

Dillon's Hosiery Shop

Introducing STRUTWEAR HOSIERY

for Men and Women, and an exclusive

line of Fine Underthings for Women.

909 East Colfax

Ogden Theatre Block

Nunn-Bush

MEN'S FINE SHOES

Ankle-Fashioned Oxfords

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Hutton, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Settlement With China

ONE year ago the city of Shanghai was under martial law. Barbed-wire entanglements and machine-gun impalements formed a protective, if unlovely, fringe around the boundaries of the International Settlement. The troops of the powers, in a strange, military conglomerate, patrolled the streets. Every available bit of space in the foreign residences of the city was turned over to the refugees who came pouring in, with each new ship, from the Yangtze Valley and the west. Talk of intervention was in the air.

Now, with the lapse of twelve months, the United States has come to a settlement with China on the Nanking affair. Nanking, it will be recalled, was the scene in March, 1927, of the most pronounced of the anti-foreign outbreaks that led the powers to a consideration of drastic measures in China. That a satisfactory adjustment has been made is indicative of the success of the diplomacy of moderation which the United States and the powers are initiating in regard to China.

In another period Chinese cities have been occupied, huge indemnities imposed, and bits of Chinese territory appropriated for less than happened last year at Fochow, or Hankow, or Nanking. There was no shortage of individuals who counseled similar action in 1927. But the voice of those who advocated a "strong-arm" policy had grown less potent at the foreign offices of the powers. The fact that the Chinese authorities, while rightly blaming the Communists for the outbreak at Nanking, assumed full responsibility for the incident and have pledged themselves to make amends and to guarantee against a similar affair, only serves to make it clearer that this policy of patience and fair play not only is effective, ideally, but also is sound common sense.

Just what is involved as a result of this settlement is not altogether plain. Similar negotiations with Japan have, temporarily, broken down. The British settlement has not yet been reached, although diplomatic conversations are under way. The American agreement is likely to speed the conclusion of settlements with Japan and Great Britain.

That this settlement was made directly with the Nanking régime gives the Nationalist Government there an official status, so far as the United States is concerned, that has been lacking heretofore. Such recognition, sooner or later, was inevitable. The authority of Peking, outside the northern provinces, is a fiction. Even in the North that authority rests upon a foundation that, owing to excessive taxation and military dictatorship, is said to be none too secure. For some time to come China almost certainly will be governed, not from a nationally recognized capital but from several more local seats of political power. To recognize and have dealings with these various capitals—however much the friends of China desire to see the country united—is to deal with the situation practically and at the same time to minimize the possibility of further misunderstandings between China and the powers.

The Chinese have undertaken what is probably an unparalleled task of nation making. The end of their difficulties is hardly, as yet, in sight. The West, that has sponsored the democratic institutions which China now seeks to make indigenous, can well afford to exercise toward the Chinese a generous measure of patience of the practical sort that the present settlement discloses.

Within Reach of Mankind

THE German Republic is doing today what the German monarchy refused to do in 1914. It is joining with the United States in negotiating a treaty the terms of which would make war inadmissible. These negotiations contain the ingredients from which history is made. Their success is much to be desired.

In the perspective of German-American relations of the past fourteen years the prospect of such a treaty takes on a special significance—a significance brought into bold relief by the recent publication of the diplomatic correspondence between Germany and the United States during those eventful months preceding the World War. The record relates the futile efforts which William Jennings Bryan, then Secretary of State, exerted to obtain Germany's partnership in a treaty of arbitration. The German monarchy refused. Adherence to a policy of arbitration was held to be incompatible with its freedom of action.

Today the German Republic is repudiating the unyielding attitude of its monarchical predecessor. An agreement to pursue peace is no longer held incompatible with its freedom of action. The consummation of a treaty of arbitration and conciliation is eminently in accord with the pacific policy which Germany and the United States are following. It would but write into the concrete of international law the convictions which actuate the peoples of both nations, and give to the cause of perpetual peace the form and organization which it greatly needs. The provisions of the pending treaty specifically face the problem that if war is to be driven from civilized society, its use must be rendered unnecessary. The treaty leaves no

loophole through which war can be justified. Both countries would accept the obligation to adjust conflicts of whatever nature by means of conciliatory conferences, and, failing this, to submit them to a court of arbitration for binding settlement.

Once the cannon was the last resort. The new German-American treaty would make arbitration the last resort. Truly, permanent peace is coming within the reach of mankind.

He, Too, Knew Lincoln

NEAR the close of his book, published in 1924, "My Memories of Eighty Years," Chauncey M. Depew wrote, "Life has had for me immeasurable charms. I recognize at all times there has been granted to me the loving care and guidance of God. My sorrows have been alleviated and lost their acuteness from a firm belief in closer union in eternity. My misfortunes, disappointments and losses have been met and overcome by abundant proof of my mother's faith and teaching that they were the discipline of Providence for my own good, and if met in that spirit and with redoubled effort to redeem the apparent tragedy, they would prove blessings. Such has been the case." Perhaps this testimony and tribute will serve well as his memorial. Though he continued for four years to participate in the activities about him, he evidently preferred to let this message stand as his farewell to his friends and the public.

Early in his public work, while serving as Secretary of State for New York, he knew Lincoln. One of the interesting chapters in his biography deals with his contact with the men in Washington during the period of the Civil War. From that period onward he participated largely in national political affairs and in business. Those who knew him intimately, as well as those who knew him only casually, will remember him for his kindness and his unvarying cheerfulness. He leaves as a record of accomplishment the proof that the individual of large affairs does not imperil his dignity or lessen his effectiveness by being always courteous and considerate. He exemplified, without studied effort, the virtue of true humility.

Such a record, with its evidences of faithful adherence to duty and its accompanying successes, is bound to endure.

One inclines to the conviction that Chauncey Depew must have gained, from some source, an understanding of that which all seek and which all may find. Looking backward it is indeed gratifying to be able to say, "Life has had for me immeasurable charms."

Making Reasonable Tax Cuts

A POLITICAL supposition which is backed by no proof but to which many in the United States are inclined to give credence, is the belief that the Congress during the session prior to a presidential campaign is inclined to "play politics" rather than show any desire to cope with serious economic problems. Upon that basis is forecast what is expected of tax reduction which is yet to be passed. It is frequently said that the political leaders are not sincere in their desire to enact a tax reduction bill at this time because in a pre-convention session it is found more advantageous to legislate appropriations instead. This would mean that the majority in Congress would rather spend the public's money than conserve it, especially as in the spending they may incur political favors.

The argument is rather superficial, as will be conceded if it is given careful thought. The Treasury Department recommended a tax cut of \$225,000,000 based upon the original budget estimates. The bill as passed by the House provided for tax cuts estimated at \$290,000,000, which the Treasury insisted was too high. Since then a number of special appropriations have been given consideration, and it begins to look as though the budgetary expenditures may be extended. At the same time there has been no considerable increase in tax collections. The Treasury is estimating roughly that the surplus during the present current year will not exceed \$400,000,000 and, based upon similar calculations, it will not exceed \$215,000,000 during the 1929 fiscal year. The latter figure is taken as the proper guide in measuring the possibilities of tax reduction.

President Coolidge has signified, over and over, his determination to stand by the Treasury estimates. The conservative figure is the only one the Administration will subscribe to. As outlined by the Undersecretary of the Treasury, Ogden Mills, it will make possible the following:

A reduction of the corporation income tax rate; some additional measure of relief to the smaller corporations; a modified revision of the income tax rates applicable to the middle brackets; and the repeal of the federal estate tax.

No one can seriously accuse President Coolidge of "playing politics," in relation to this tax-saving situation, and the country is quite well advised of his attitude in the present instance. If Congress should refuse to send to him a bill to which he can unreservedly place his signature, the charge of "playing politics" will be easily placed. The actual leaders in Congress, therefore, are inclined to reconsider any hasty determinations they may have been inclined to entertain. They are indeed today probably more willing to act in accord with the views of the Administration than several months back. And for that reason a genuine tax measure has a far better chance of passage now than it had last December.

The Undemocratic Hindus

CONTRARY to the impression spread abroad by incomplete reports, the Simon commission, which has just finished its preliminary tour of India in connection with the proposed constitutional reform, met with comparatively little opposition. The principal hostility was shown by the higher caste Hindus. Indeed, their antagonistic attitude, as opposed to the willing co-operation of the leaders of the depressed classes, brings home the fact that the Hindus have yet a great distance to travel before arriving at a homogeneous nation of the type for which the reforms were proposed. The Indian Nation contemplated in the reform pro-

posals is one on democratic lines. The Hindu Congress now opposes the Simon commission, partly because, though it hopes for Swaraj, it does not want democratic self-government or the equal opportunity of all classes.

The Hindus indeed have based their society on the idea of the inequality of man. Moreover, starting with the four main divisions of the time of the lawgiver, Manu, they have disrupted themselves into a number of separate fragments, kept apart for social purposes. Below the caste Hindus again are some 60,000,000 people deprived of many of the rights of decent citizens. This system obviously does not make for a democratic nation.

A large number of the more prominent politicians are Brahmins, whose interests are bound up with the maintenance of their own supremacy, but even that reforming sect, the Arya Samaj, which preaches the more definite inclusion of the depressed classes within the Hindu fold, includes in its religious book, the Satyarth Parkash, the positive aim of a Hindu monarchy. The position is complicated to some extent by the fact that the lingua franca of the politicians is English, and on the tongue is the jargon of Western education and democratic patter. Yet the truth is that the reforms mean the dissolution of Hinduism as the world knows it at present, and the idea is not palatable.

However, the mere proposals of the reforms must alter the framework of Hindu society. The depressed classes, who have had the doctrines of equality preached to them, will be less and less likely to endure the treatment which Brahmins and other castes have been accustomed to apply to them. They tend in increasing numbers to join the Christians where their right to citizenship is admitted. Already Christians have topped the 5,000,000 mark, and meanwhile the pressure from Islam, which also preaches the equality of man, is constant. Reforming sects within Hinduism itself who try to prove that caste is an accretion imposed on the country by Brahmins after the golden age of the Vedas, are also gaining adherents.

"Alice" in a New Adventure

LITTLE boys and little girls—and big ones, too—can hardly do other than chuckle with glee at the news of the sale to Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia of the manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland" for £15,400. Lewis Carroll, who wrote the book, perhaps would have been just as surprised and pleased, for he did not dream, when he related the story on a hot summer's day in 1862 to three little girls, in the course of a trip up the river, near Oxford, that it would later be read by countless thousands of children and would become as popular almost as any other book in the language.

Someone has said that it takes a clever person to write good nonsense. It is in no derogatory sense that this term is applied to some of the fiction produced, for instance, by Stephen Leacock. Nor is it in a derogatory sense that it is applied to Alice's adventures. What more fitting description could be employed in referring to the discussion Alice has with the Mock Turtle on schools, where the Mock Turtle, speaking of its studies, says that it had "Reeling and Writhing, of course," and then "the different branches of arithmetic—Ambition, Distraction, Uglification and Derision," as well as "Mystery: Ancient and Modern?"

Nonsense it may be, yet it is what the children revel in. And it was with the sole purpose of amusing children, making them happier, that Lewis Carroll—or, to give him his real name, the Rev. Charles L. Dodgson—first gave voice to the story of Alice, and later committed it to paper. He loved children, and he understood them. "I think a child's first attitude to the world," he has written, "is a simple love for all living things—and he will have learned that the best work a man can do is when he works for love's sake only, with no thought of name or gain or earthly reward." This understanding of children has struck critical people as strange in a man who had no children of his own. Yet it is not an isolated case. Hans Christian Andersen was a bachelor, to mention but one other distinguished writer of simple tales which went to the heart of tiny readers.

"Alice in Wonderland" soon brought fame to its author. Queen Victoria was so charmed with the book that she asked for more of the author's works, only to receive, to her dismay, several treatises on mathematics, for the author was a lecturer as well as author of a number of books on that subject. Lewis Carroll, unlike many other distinguished writers, enjoyed the fruits of his popularity. Yet it is safe to say that he never expected, when he composed his nursery classic, that the manuscript alone would fetch far more than the copyright of most of Scott's works sold for about a century ago.

Editorial Notes

Thanks to the activities of the Royal Society for Protection of Birds, the lighthouses of the British Isles will now point the way to a haven of rest for winged travelers. Attracted in the past like moths to a candle by the brilliant light, thousands of birds have become confused, and finding no refuge, have flown around and around until exhausted. Perches and feed boxes have now been provided to aid the little travelers and to make their air journeys as comfortable as possible.

"Drive as you would have others drive" is the slogan of a campaign under way at Washington, and pledges are pouring in by the thousands. This application of the Golden Rule would help greatly in solving the average city's traffic problems.

Should the press be free? Primo de Rivera thinks not. He wants government supervision of the press. Perhaps he would meet less opposition to his proposal if he agreed to permit at the same time press supervision of the Government.

That new corporation which is to take over a chain of hotels in the United States, and build twenty new ones for it, refutes the claim made by those against prohibition that it would wreck the hotel business.

The dove of peace thrives on seeds of kindness.

War Documents of 1914

By DREW PEARSON

PROBABLY the most interesting fact disclosed in the State Department's recent publication of the 1914 war correspondence is that Woodrow Wilson made two definite offers of mediation during the first six weeks of the war.

The telegrams exchanged between the State Department and American diplomats in Europe, now published for the first time, disclose that four days before the outbreak of hostilities, William Jennings Bryan sent an informal letter to Sir Edward Grey asking him if the United States could use its good offices to prevent war. Sir Edward neither encouraged nor discouraged the suggestion.

Whether President Wilson waited for Grey's assent or whether Mr. Wilson was slow in reaching any decision himself, is not disclosed in the telegrams. The fact is, however, that he did delay. He delayed until August 4, three days after Germany and Russia had been at war, and on the eve of Britain's declaration of war on Germany. The answer from Russia came back: "Offer comes too late. . . . Should have been made earlier."

Whether the offer would have been accepted even if made earlier is doubtful. European governments and their people were then universally enthusiastic, confident of victory. A month later, on September 7, the offer was renewed, this time at the indirect instance of Germany. It was unanimously rejected.

The first suggestion that President Wilson intervene to prevent war, came from Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador in Paris. On July 28, three days after the time limit of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia had expired, he cabled Secretary Bryan:

There is faith and reliance in our high ideals and purposes, so that I believe expression from our Nation would have great weight in this crisis. I believe that a strong plea for delay and moderation from the President of the United States would meet with the respect and approval of Europe and urge the prompt consideration of this question. I would not appear officious, but deem it my duty to make this expression to you.

At nearly midnight of the same day, four hours after receiving Ambassador Herrick's telegram, Bryan wired Ambassador Page in London as follows:

Is there, in your opinion, any likelihood that the good offices of the United States would be acceptable or serve any high purpose in the present crisis?

Page replied the next day:

I informally requested Sir Edward Grey yesterday that if the good offices of the United States could at any time or in any possible way be used, please inform me. He expressed his thanks and said he would do so, I am renewing the same suggestion today.

It was not until two days later, July 31, and the day before the German-Russian break, that Ambassador Page reported again:

I am just come from a talk with Sir Edward Grey. He again expressed his great gratitude for the suggestion of offering the good offices of the United States in case they could be used. After the failure of his proposal of an ambassadorial conference to prevent Austria from going to war with Serbia, he made proposals looking to the localization of hostilities, and he has yet received no responses. Grey asked me if the United States has offered its good offices at Vienna, or St. Petersburg, or Berlin, about which, of course, I have no information. Perhaps you will inform me. . . . There is great gloom here this afternoon. As Grey expressed it, "It looks as if Europe were in the clutch of blind forces."

Mr. Bryan replied the next day that the suggestion of good offices had not been communicated to any other government. He did not hear from Ambassador Page again until August 3, by which time the German Army had started to invade Belgium. Page then cabled:

My very definite opinion is that there is not the slightest chance of any result if our good offices are offered at any continental capital. This is confirmed by the judgment of the British Foreign Office. We may have a fair chance after a breathing space.

Despite this discouraging telegram, President Wilson next day formally extended the good offices of the United

States. The message, transmitted to the monarchs of Britain, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and the President of France, was as follows:

As official head of one of the powers signatory to The Hague Convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty under Article 3 of that convention to say to you in a spirit of most earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace, either now or at any other time that might be thought more suitable, as an occasion to serve you and all concerned in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness.

On the same day that Mr. Wilson issued this mediation offer, Ambassador Page cabled the following account of Britain's entrance into the war:

Sir Edward Grey has just informed me that his Government has this afternoon sent an ultimatum to the German Government expiring at midnight tonight. The ultimatum is that Germany must withdraw the demands of Belgium and respect the treaty insuring the integrity of Belgium. . . .

During his long explanation made in the most impressive way, tears came into his eyes as he declared that he was most heartbroken to think that what he had so long and earnestly striven for had now failed. "It gives the feeling of a life of wasted effort."

The replies to Mr. Wilson's offer, which began to come next day (August 5), showed that each nation was confident in its own prowess and expected victory. President Poincaré said in his reply:

I am happy, Mr. President, that the present circumstances give a new proof of that love of peace which France is ever inspired. For its preservation, the Government has made every sacrifice compatible with its dignity and its honor. Notwithstanding repeated provocations and numerous violations of territory, it has refused to be the aggressor. It was attacked at the same time that the territory of neutral powers was being violated.

I highly appreciate the thought, which in this instance, as on other occasions, has come from the great American Republic. You may be certain that the French Government and people will see in this act a new evidence of the interest you bear in the destiny of France.

The Emperor of Austria admitted no possibility of peace until his armies were victorious. Through Ambassador Penfield, he replied:

I thank the President of the Republic of America for his friendly message, which corresponds entirely with the peaceful sentiments which have guided me during my entire reign. Austria-Hungary will certainly accept with gratitude, and in accord with its allies, the mediation of your Government at such time as the honor of the flag will permit and when the objects of the war shall be attained.

Great Britain's reply is summarized in two telegrams from Ambassador Page, both sent on August 7, two days after Britain's declaration of war. His first telegram read:

I have just come from a long conversation with Sir Edward Grey. He explained at length why England went to war only because war was forced upon her and therefore without any object except to keep her faith and to preserve her place among the nations. She will welcome mediation whenever a favorable time comes. If the war be brief, the chance may come quickly. If it prove a long-drawn, equal struggle, a chance may come when this fact becomes apparent. Sir Edward was most appreciative of the President's offer and requested me to convey the British Government's thanks.

American Ambassador.

An hour later, on the same evening, Page sent the following:

I have delivered directly to the King the message of the President. His Majesty expressed most earnestly his thanks and requested me to convey them to the President. He talked long and appreciatively and he expressed the hope that an occasion would come when the President's offer of mediation might be accepted.

The reply of the German Kaiser was noncommittal. After a 600-word statement explaining how he had attempted to avert war, but had been thwarted by the mobilization of Russia, and how he had endeavored to secure Britain's guarantee of the neutrality of France, but had received no reply, he concluded with this sole reference to the Wilson mediation offer:

I am most grateful for the President's message.

This ended Wilson's attempts to bring about peace during the first week of the war. (His second attempt will be described in a subsequent article.)

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ALTHOUGH Fascism is primarily a men's movement, it has not neglected the women, and Italian girls and women are now organized on an almost equal footing with boy Ballilas, youthful Avanguardisti, and full-fledged Fascists, according to their age. The three categories into which the feminine admirers and supporters of Fascism have been divided are the "Little Italian Girls," the "Maidens of Italy," and "Women Fascists." The passage from the first group to the second takes place when the candidates are thirteen years of age, and they remain among the "Maidens of Italy" until the age of eighteen, when they are eligible to become "Women Fascists." The object of this organization is to instill into the girls precisely at the time when their character is developing a full comprehension of the duties of a woman not only as a wife and mother, but as a citizen as well.

To this effect a detailed program has been sent to all provincial federations summing up the chief aims of the Fascist women's organizations and preceded by a clear and incisive preface, in which Augusto Turati, the Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, lays down in a simple manner the duties of the "Maidens of Italy." Here are some of the rules which he has outlined:

Always do your duty as a daughter, a sister, a schoolgirl, or a friend, willingly and with gladness of heart, even if that duty should sometimes prove heavy and distasteful. Serve your country as you would an exalted mother, for she is the mother of all good Italians. Love the Duce, who has made our country strong and great. Always obey your superiors gladly and unquestioningly. Have the moral courage to withstand evil advisers and those who laugh at honesty. Fly stupidity, vanity, but love and admire all that is truly beautiful. Love work which is life and harmony.

The activities of the women's groups vary: they go from physical education in all its specializations, such as sports and gymnastics, to cultural preparation (libraries, evening and Sunday classes, educational cinemas and theaters, etc.), while a great deal of attention is given to charitable work. It is no exaggeration to say that the practical results achieved in the very short time since the movement was first started are simply marvelous. Throughout the peninsula 1500 groups have been formed, comprising 20,000 "Maidens of Italy," duly provided with their Fascist tickets, and the organization is developing by leaps and bounds. Moreover, there are 135,000 "Little Italian Girls," grouped in 3000 centers ready to strengthen the higher organization as they gradually reach the required age, when they will be entitled to wear the picturesque black cap as designed by Raphael.

Exceptional importance is attached to the forthcoming International Etruscan Congress which is to be held in Florence toward the end of April and which will follow the International Congress of Linguists which takes place at The Hague from April 10 to 14. The former congress will be attended by archaeologists of more than thirty nations, and the subjects to be discussed include the interpretation of Etruscan texts, Etruscan art and civilization in Rome, the religious institutions of the Etruscans, and so forth. Prof. Alfredo Trombetti of the Bologna University will disclose the method, which he claims to have discovered, of deciphering the Etruscan language. This problem has puzzled the world's most eminent scholars since the Middle Ages. Professor Trombetti will not only give translations of some of the most famous Etruscan inscriptions, but will further outline a grammar and syntax of the Etruscan language which he has succeeded in composing in the course of twenty-five years. The majority of the newspapers which publish this information appear to be

satisfied that Professor Trombetti has actually brought his researches to a triumphant conclusion, but here and there a warning note against undue optimism is sounded, and it is recalled that similar claims made some years ago were not upheld.

The Governor of Rome has issued a new order which, quite apart from its obvious utility, strikes directly the thrifty housewife. Roman housewives have quite a knack for bargaining, and the Rome shopkeepers, in the presence of an expert shopper (as Roman housewives habitually are) often make considerable reductions on the prices originally asked. The new order now exacts that all goods must be priced, and that the price thus fixed must be conveniently placed to be visible to all. This is, as the Roman housewives see it, too great a victory for shopkeepers to let it pass without at least a mild protest. Of course, shopkeepers knew their customers well enough, and invariably asked for their articles a price which they readily reduced after some animated discussion. But such is the habit of bargaining among Roman ladies that its practical abolition has been greatly resented by them. The order, it appears, is to be strictly enforced, and Fascist militiamen have undertaken to see that it is carried out in all quarters of the city. The only category of shopkeepers exempted from the fixed price rule are the dealers in antiques and in articles of luxury whose sales vary according to seasons and who usually arrange their prices according to individual customers.

All the Italian biographers of Signor Mussolini have given little attention to the Dictator's ancestors, and have always declared that his humble origin constituted one of the Duce's greatest glories. It has, therefore, caused no little surprise to learn that Signor Mussolini had among his ancestors in the Middle Ages men prominent in law, natural science and arms, and particularly that he is a direct descendant of kings. The interesting account on "The Historical Origin of the Mussolini Family" will shortly appear in two volumes written by one Giovanni Doleiotti of Venice, the first of which will be published this month. Signor Doleiotti has made extensive research work in many public and private libraries of Italy and in the state archives, and has succeeded in collecting a large number of miniatures, coats of arms and original documents which will be reproduced in the two volumes. A complete genealogical tree will illustrate the books, which are to be handsomely published by the National Balilla Organization.

The Uffizi Gallery of Florence will shortly be enriched by a long-lost portrait of Niccolò Machiavelli by Santi di Tito, a gift from Signor Mussolini. The greatest satisfaction is expressed at this entirely unexpected recovery of a picture, all traces of which had been lost since its disappearance from Florence about a century and a half ago. Moreover, it was known that Santi di Tito's portrait of Machiavelli was the only authentic picture of the Florentine statesman taken from life which was still in existence. Ettore Modigliani, the director of the Breda Gallery of Milan, discovered it some time ago in a private collection in England and induced a wealthy Milanese industrialist to buy and present it to Signor Mussolini as a gift for the Italian Nation. The picture shows Machiavelli standing and attired in a black velvet robe over a crimson tunic. He is bareheaded and his right hand rests on a table near a book, while with his left hand he holds his gloves. At his back is written in a sixteenth-century script: "Niccolò Machiavelli, Florentine secretary, father of Baccio, married to Giovanni de Ricci in 1541. Painted by Santi di Tito."